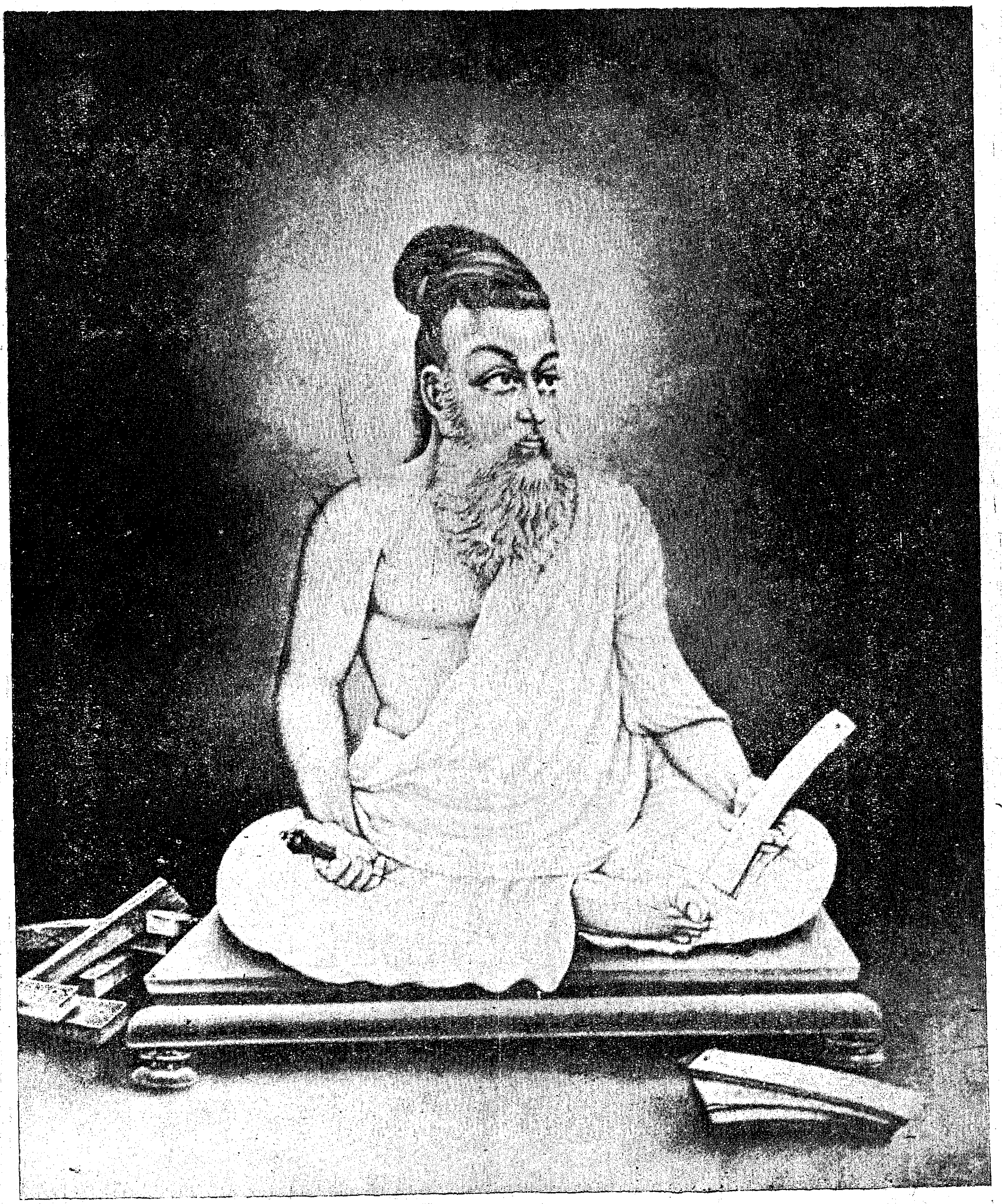
MADRAS Information



MAY, 1964

KAMBAN DAY CELEBRATIONS

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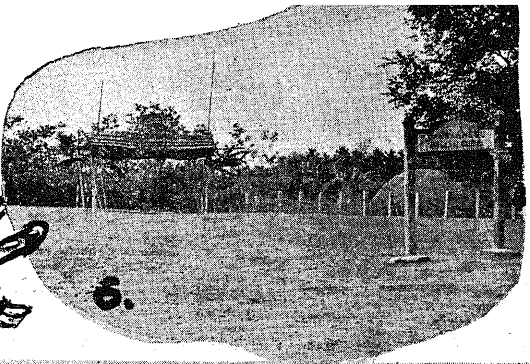

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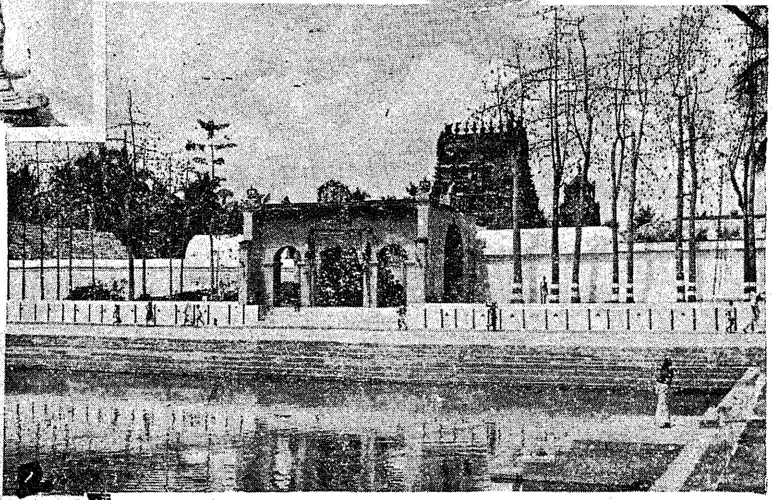

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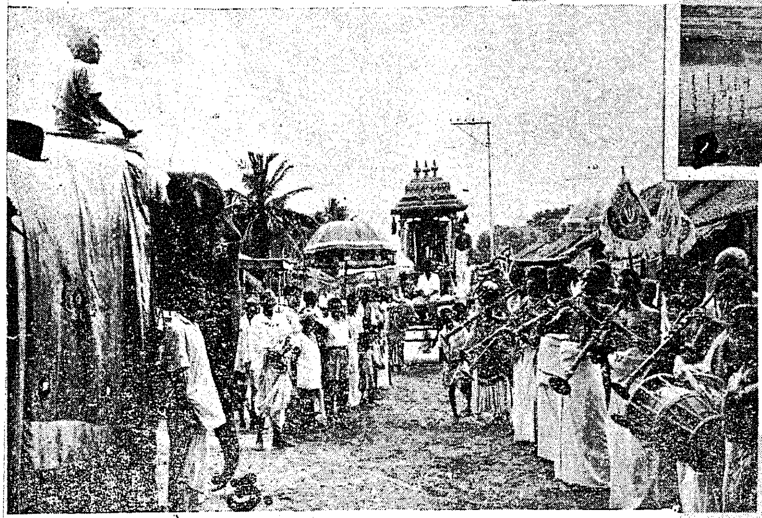

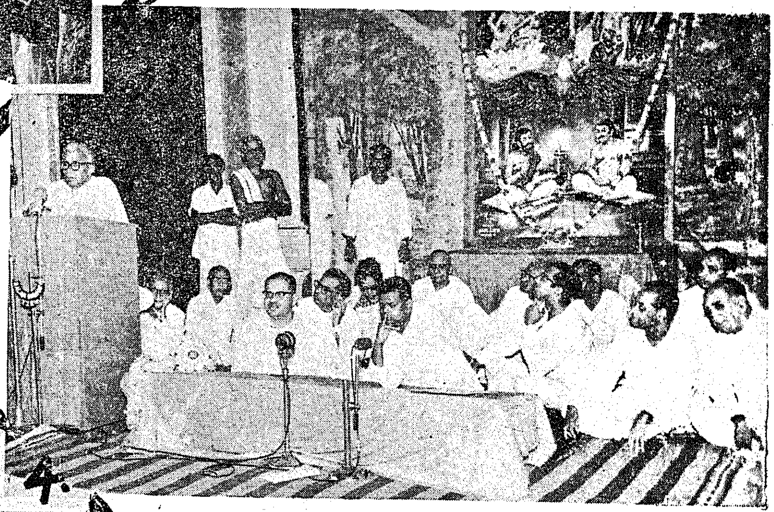

4.

5.

At his birth place Therezhundur

(1) Idols of Kamban (2) Aamaruviyappan Temple (3) Kamban Portrait taken in Procession (4 The inauguration of the festival (5) The audience (6) Kambar 'Medu'.

No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money and gold for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizens' Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS *Information*

Volume XVIII MAY 1964 No. 5

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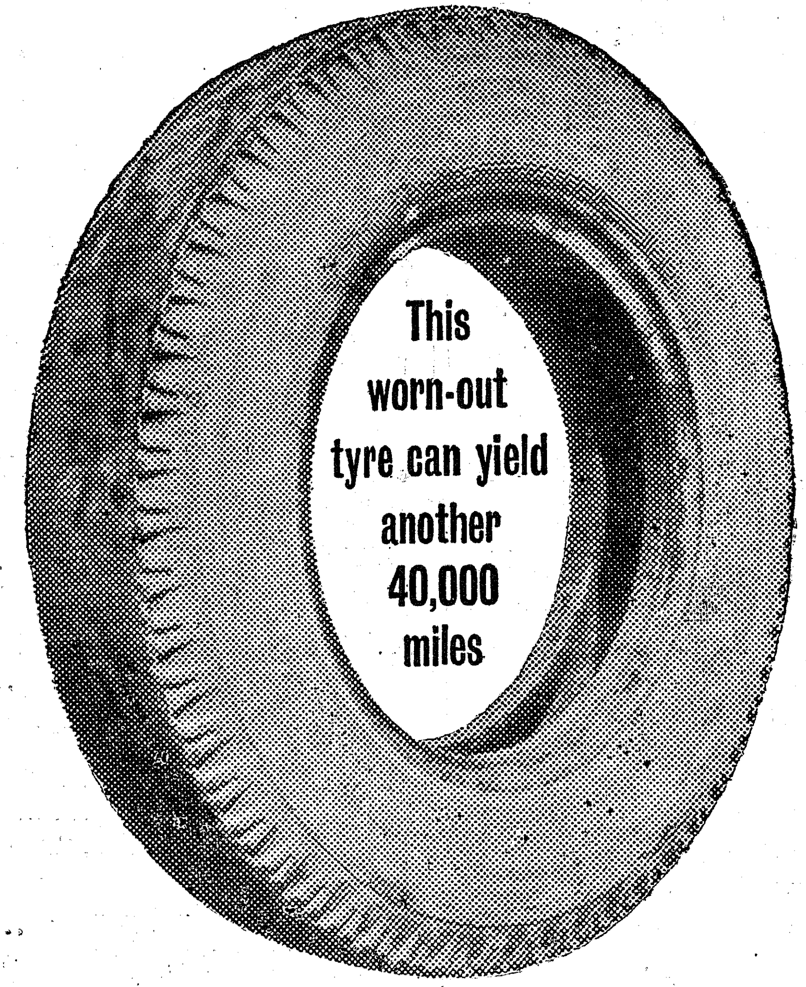
This Month's Cover:

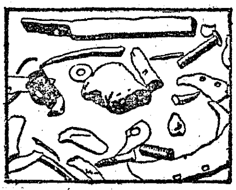
Tiruvalluvar is the symbal of India's highest ideas. He is the pole-star that gives our people to a rich and radiat future. It is but proper that his portrait should adorn the Assembly Hall at Madras.



When a bus or lorry tyre wears out the additional milage that it can yield depends on the quality of the retread. Scientific retreading by TVS permits the tyre to be retreaded over and over again. You may get as many as 40,000 miles.

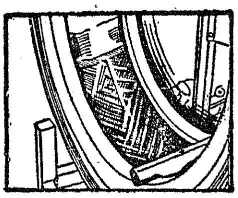
Why TVS retreads give more milage

These small glass pieces and nails were found in tyres brought to TVS for retreading. It is these that are real trouble-makers, because they get embedded in the casing. At TVS a careful probe is made to detect even the smallest extraneous particles.



TVS strengthen the casing

Injuries are repaired and the casing is strengthened so that the tyre may be retreaded over and over again.



TVS retreads are tested and proved in Southern Roadways' fleet operating on 3.2 crore bus and lorry miles every year. TVS retreads yield you cumulatively more miles per tyre and hence more tyre miles per rupee.

TVS are the largest retreaders in India

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—TIRUNELVELI

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19 MAY 1964
MADRAS

The greatness of TIRUKKURAL

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Chief Minister, Madras.*

The portrait of the saint-poet Tiruvalluvar the author of the immortal, "Tirukkural" is now adorning the Legislative Assembly Hall, Madras.

The portrait drawn by the famous Artist Sri Venugopala Sharma was unveiled by Dr. Zakir Husain, Vice-President of India on March 22, 1964. The speech delivered by the Chief Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam on the occassion is reproduced below.

This is an eventful day in the history of Madras Legislature. To-day we will have the portrait of Tiruvalluvar unveiled in the Hall of the Madras Legislative Assembly. Tirukkural is a luminous classic which, like the Sun, sheds light on the path of people. Saint Tiruvalluvar does not belong to the Tamil people alone. Nor could he be claimed by any religious denomination. He is common to all races and to all people. His teachings are Universal and are valid for all times.

We are, the inheritors of a culture which enables people of different communities and of different religous faiths, to live and work in goodwill, amity and comradeship. Dr. Zakir Hussain is here amidst us as the symbol of this culture. It is, therefore, fitting that a scholar of his eminence, should unveil the portrait of Tiruvalluvar in this Hall.

Fountainhead of many codes

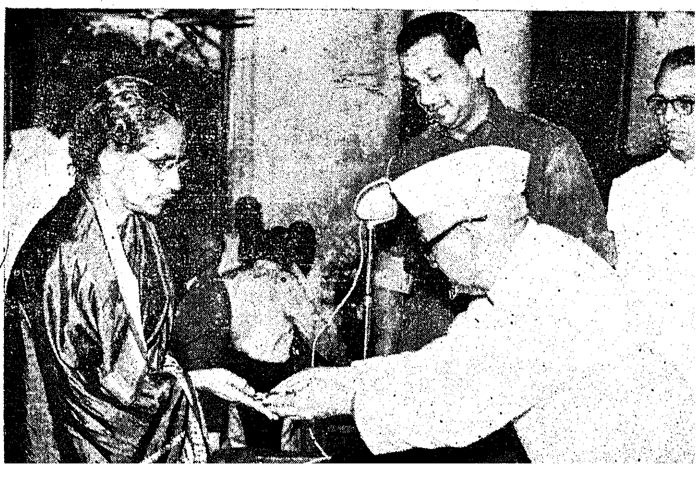
Tirukkural has served as the source and support of a life of high idealism in this country for more than 2,000 years. It has served as the fountainhead of many ethical and political codes that came to be written in later years. The ethics of Tirukkural have seeped into the poetical works that came to be written down the ages.

Tirukkural did not stop with laying down mere ethical principles. It did not stop with teaching devotion and worship of God. It has given practical hints to people in their efforts to improve and chasten their life day by day. It lays down principles that would help people to lead a richer and fuller life. It places before them a superior ideal and charts out also the path to reach this ideal. It teaches people to be manly and stand-up to dangers and difficulties. "When difficulties come, laugh at them" says Kural and infuses fearlessness among the people. "If a man faces danger with unflinching courage, he would be victorious" it says.

Basis of Dharma

Tiruvalluvar gave place to Dharma (*Aram*) in his teachings. It is the culture of Tamil Nad to give Dharma the pride of place. When emphasising the need

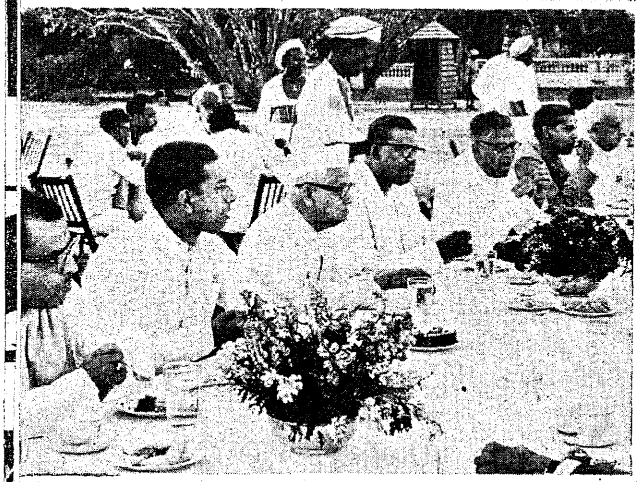
Sri Bisnuram Medhi, the Governor of Madras, distributed the awards to the elementary school teachers at Rajaji Hall, Madras on 20th March 1964.

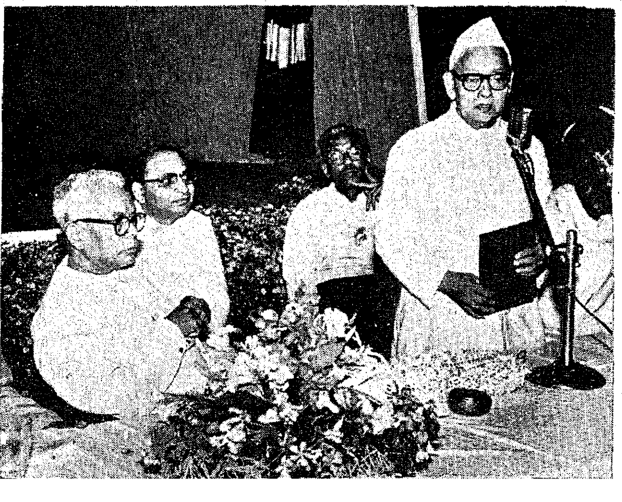


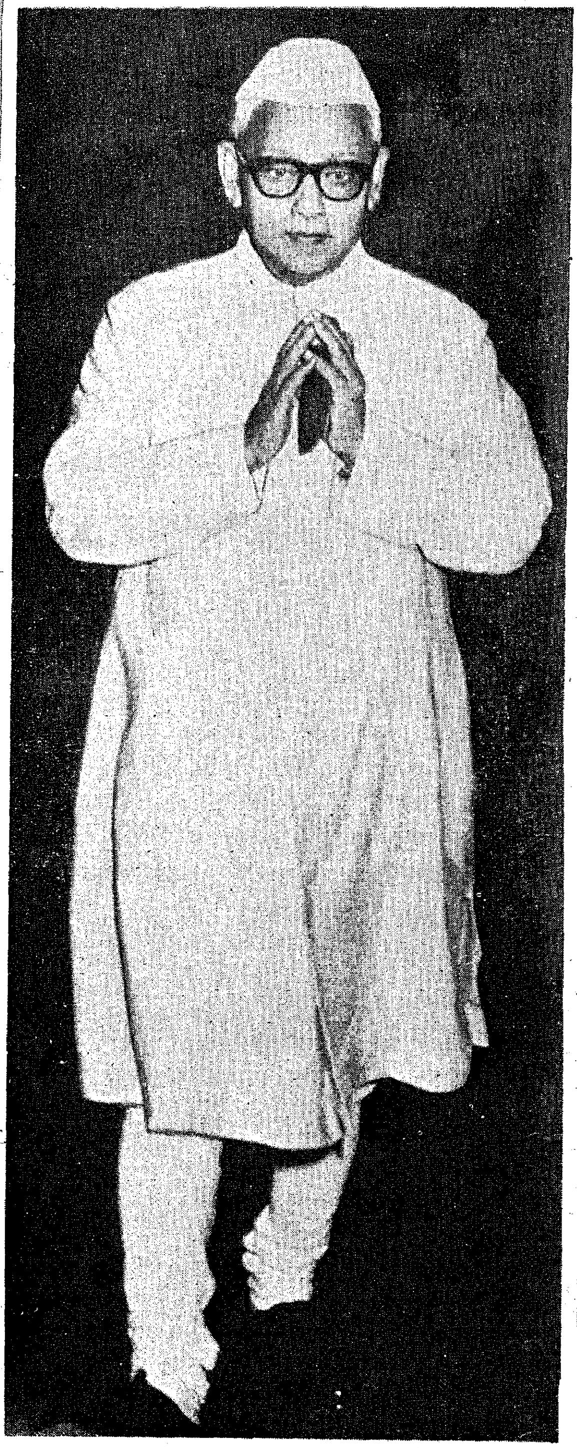
overnor
TAKES LEAVE
Praise for Madras

Sir Bisnuram Medhi who relinquished office, on 3rd May 1964 said he prized the Governorship of Madras because "I was associated with the most progressive and enlightened of States in the Country and with a people who respect traditions, who are spiritually minded and who appreciate the values of life."

He said he found the people here disciplined, law-abiding and co-operative on all issues which contributed to public good and welfare.







1. Chief Minister's Party to Governor at Rajaji Hall on 28th March 1964.
2. Party given by the Governor to Members of the Legislature on 24th March 1964.
3. Fare-well Party to Governor by a Committee of Hosts on 4th April 1964.

for purity of conduct as the basis of Dharma, the Saint says: " Purity of conduct leads to honour and there it is priced more precious than life". The epics and classics of India are never tired of proclaiming that there is no greater strength than the one that flows from an adherence to Dharma and no greater danger than the one resulting from forgetting it. Tirukkural distils the wisdom found in the culture of India and gives it in these verses. Tiruvalluvar enjoins even upon the man suffering from penury not to swerve from Dharma. " Even if it be to save your own beloved mother from starvation, let not your hands be defiled with what the sages have condemned as heinous wrong ", says the poet.

Tiruvalluvar sought to reform the ills of society and reshape it into one full of peace and happiness. Hence he emphasised the need for seeking wealth immediately after his stress on Dharma, for he knew pretty well that a full life will not be possible without due care for the essentials of material wellbeing. He then deals with happiness.

Gospel of life

Tiruvalluvar has made elaborate and searching analysis of the practical implications of the pursuit of Dharma, Artha and Kama. He did not touch on the fourth and final objective of human pursuit, viz., Moksha. For, if a man lives a richer and fuller life on this plane, according to the principles charted out by him, the attainment of Moksha would follow automatically. He, therefore, discretely left it untouched. Viewed from any aspect, Tirukkural is a full and complete gospel of life. Whenever we are in difficulties we can turn to Kural and find light and guidance from it. Whenever we have doubts in our onward march towards higher ideals, we can refer to Kural and get needed help and practical guidance.

What are man's duties towards society? Tirukkural says: " Of what avail is the vast learning of a man if he does not live in harmony with the world ". While emphasising the need for living in harmony with society, he also says that the wealth that we accumulate is not all our own. Gandhiji has said repeatedly that we are the trustees of the wealth we have inherited or accumulated. Tiruvalluvar has said the same thing more than 2,000 years ago. He says: " Only for the benefit of humanity do the noble gather wealth with the sweat of their brow ". To those dauntless spirits who fight against evil, nothing can give greater strength and support than Tirukkural.

Code of conduct

Even as Tiruvalluvar has laid down a code of conduct for the individual, he has also detailed an elaborate manual of conduct for the ruler and the State. In 70 chapters he has dealt with State and Statecraft. There might have been previous poets, law givers and others who might have dealt with these subjects. Bus it was Tiruvalluvar who has laid down that the State should have Dharma as the guiding factor of all its actions. He emphasised that it is the duty of the State to see that the community pursues the path of Dharma. In short, he stresses that it is the duty of the State to make people observe the rules of good conduct.

Tiruvalluvar gives a rigid manual of conduct for individuals, non-violence, abstinance from meat-eating, etc. But when he details the duties of the head of the State, he does not stinct from emphasising the need for enforcement of law and justice as sternly as possible. He says that the wicked should be removed from the society as ruthlessly as even weeds are taken out to save the crop. The distinction he makes between the duties of the individual and of those of the State is firm, clear.

Classless society

Tiruvalluvar obviously believed in a classless society for he has said that all men are born equal. What stated years ago is to-day blossoming into a fact. He wanted wealth to be equally distributed. We are to-day trying to follow his precept and establish an egalitarian society.

Tiruvalluvar gave a code for good and happy life. He left behind him a manual of ethics. But they are not in the form of dry epigrams. His Kural, every one of them, is beautiful poetry too.

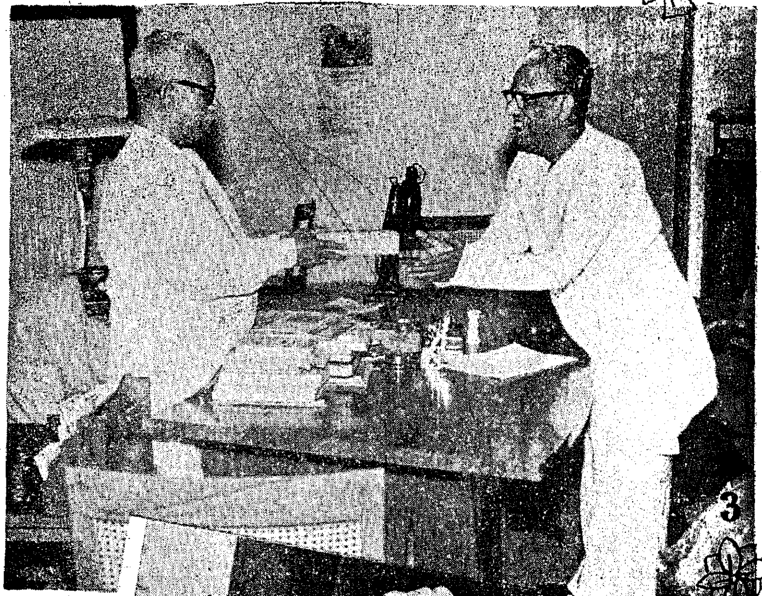
Every one of this great poet's thoughts unfold a great ideal. Not only that. They also cut out the path for practical observance of the moral and ethical principles which they set out. If there was any one in recent times who was a peerless exemplar of the ideals and the c de of conduct laid down by Tiruvalluvar, it was Mahatma Gandhi. Tirukkural therefore lives and it will live for all times.

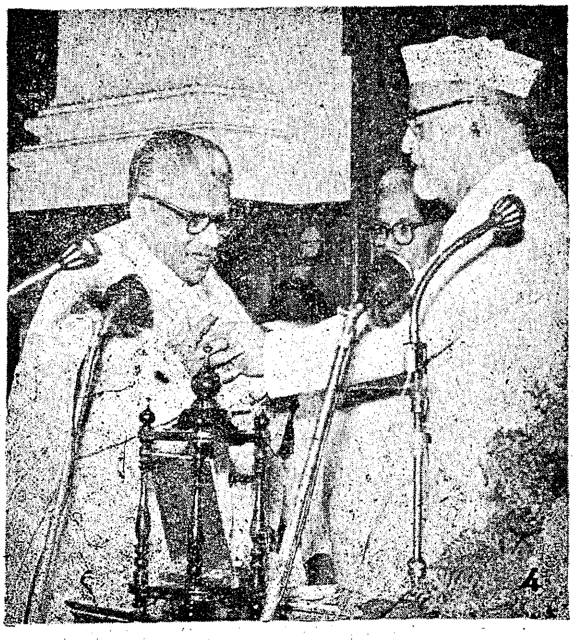
In 33 world-languages

Tirukkural is a gospel which has been accepted by the world. It has been translated in more than 33 world-languages. To Rev. Pope of hallowed memory we owe the first introduction of Kural to the world, for it was he who took upon himself the great task of translating Kural into English and making it available to the countries in the West. It was Kural that enabled the world to have a peep into the greatness of our culture, our civilization and our ethical and philosophic idealism. It was Tirukkural that proclaimed to the world high ethical ideals as well as broad useful and practical codes to attain them. It is, therefore, our duty not only to cherish this precious heritage but also to follow the principles and ideals enshrined in it.

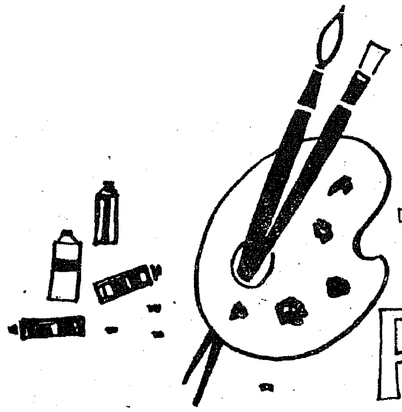
TIRUVALLUVAR PORTRAIT IN THE ASSEMBLY

1. The Portrait.
2. The Vice-President is being received by the Speaker.





3. Chief Minister greets the artist.
4. The Vice-President honours the artist.
5. The Vice-President unveils the Portrait.



The Portrait of —TIRUVALLUVAR—

Sri K. R. VENUGOPALA SHARMA, ARTIST MADRAS.

TIRUVALLUVAR created a perfect man in himself, capable of living a healthy, happy and peaceful life, both temporal and spiritual, by simply following certain rules of conduct.

Whatever good man is able to create by his thought, word and deed, would certainly be applauded and followed by the whole world. Such good things of life are considered absolutely essential to lift a man, from a state of lethargy to one of great intellectual heights, so as to enable him to become possessed of more human qualities lying dormant within him.

To achieve this end, Tiruvalluvar has founded a Moral Code for Humanity to follow. This treatise is called Thirukkural; which sets human beings on the right path of duty, conduct and behaviour, not only towards self but also towards others, and shows how to attain eternal peace in life.

Thiruvalluvar laid great emphasis on the dictum:

மழித்தலும் நீட்டலும் வேண்டா—உலகம்
பழித்த தொழித்து விடின்.

that man becomes great by merely eschewing what is bad and evil. Getting the head shaved completely does not confer any austerity at all, nor does the act of growing hair or beard bestow dignity and wisdom. This operation of shaving and growing hair really entails one to devote some attention to it as often as necessary. Tiruvalluvar was really afraid that this kind of devotion to small personal vanity may ultimately, by degrees, develop to other big worldly ties and pleasures. And so, he advises one to leave the matter of the hair to take care of itself and not to direct one's attention to such useless petty trifles.

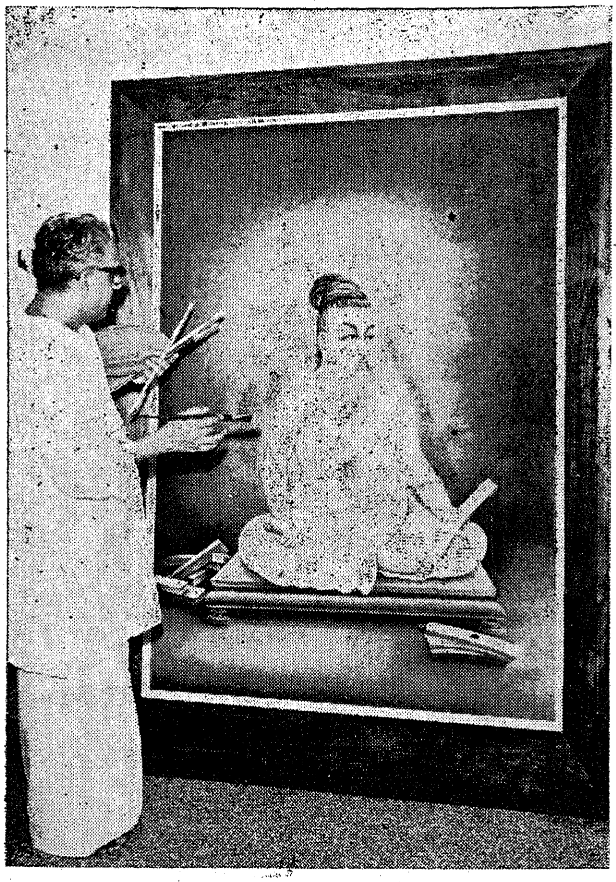
Thus, Tiruvalluvar, who has advised others as above, would certainly not have acted contrary to his own dictum.

Hence, the portrayal of Tiruvalluvar with beard and moustache and also with a 'Jatamudi' (tuft of hair on the head) is quite justified. As it was thought that all the different kinds of hair-dressing, that are in vogue, are sectarian in view, they are not adopted as benefiting Tiruvalluvar.

Samudrika lakshana

The science of 'Samudrika sastra', which deals with the formation of human structure, states that great thinkers and intellectuals possess a broad raised forehead and a nose, quite in proportion to the fore-

The Madras City Elementary School Teachers' 3rd Conference was held in Madras on 14th and 15th March 1964. Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity declared open the Exhibition connected with the Conference.



The Artist Sri K. R. Venugopala Sharma is giving finishing touches to the Portrait.

Sri K. R. Venugopala Sharma the artist has fulfilled the great mission of his life by painting the portrait of Tiruvalluvar. Sri Sharma has made a study of all the works of the saint to visualise what he would have looked like.

The Post and Telegraph Department have selected it as the Original from which a stamp in commomeration of Tiruvalluvar was issued in 1960.

Sri Sharma has also drawn the picture of Bhuwaneswari of Pudukkottai.

head, also raised and a little bit curved like the back of a lizard (*lacertilia*), with the nostrils well formed and extended with a little upward tilt.

The painting conforms to these 'Samudrika Lakshanas'. The mouth also is quite in form, with the lips neither too thin nor too thick, emphasising the right kind of of firmness and will necessary to carry out the great self imposed ordeal.

Tiruvalluvar decided to compose Tirukkural, out of his great bountiful mercy towards his fellow human beings. So, Tiruvalluvar's eyes, full of knowledge and wisdom, which seem to be looking abstractedly at infinity, disseminate mercy and human kindness, indicating thereby an enlightened soul, in a concentrated mood of contemplation.

The brows—one of them, the right one, raised just a little bit—are indicative of a deep, thoughtful and questioning mood in introspection, deliberating as to the propriety of selecting the appropriate diction for his next poem.

The long ears show great wisdom, comprising funds of knowledge, stored after long years of learning and experience.

Tiruvalluvar's dictum, "that man can enjoy a healthy life by having recourse to moderation in everything, especially in the matter of eating", has inspired the artist to depict him with a good physique in the enjoyment of perfect health.

A code of behaviour

As it was inferred that Tiruvalluvar would naturally have cut himself off from all worldly ties and pleasures during the time Tirukkural was composed, no mark or paraphernalia, indicative of any creed or sect, is adopted. Also, nowhere in Tirukkural, not even by way of insinuation, any mention is made of any religious creed or sect. Tirukkural is merely a "code of behaviour" that can be easily adopted and may have divergent views on different religions : as otherwise, it would have proved quite impossible to achieve universal accord and acceptance of Tirukkural in translation in so many different languages of the world.

Terefore it is that Thiruvalluvar is presented as acceptable to all the peoples of the world, without any mark or any of the paraphernalia that are usually found in the portraits of great men.

His chest and fore-arms show enough manliness, just to carry out his cherished ideals. The pure white garb naturally beckons such a great and sublime poet, who had purity of thought, purity of speech and purity of action.

The firm relentless hold on the ancient stylus (ezhuthani) shows a strong will and determination that he would at all costs work tirelessly for the uplift of mankind and that he would not rest till he had achieved his goal.

The hand, that is holding the palmyra leaf with great diligence, is quite artistic and appealing to the aesthetic sense. Some already finished chapters of Tirukkural are shown to the right of Tiruvalluvar, with also a suggestion that many more such chapters may be lying beyond the ones that are exposed to view.

In thoughtful mood

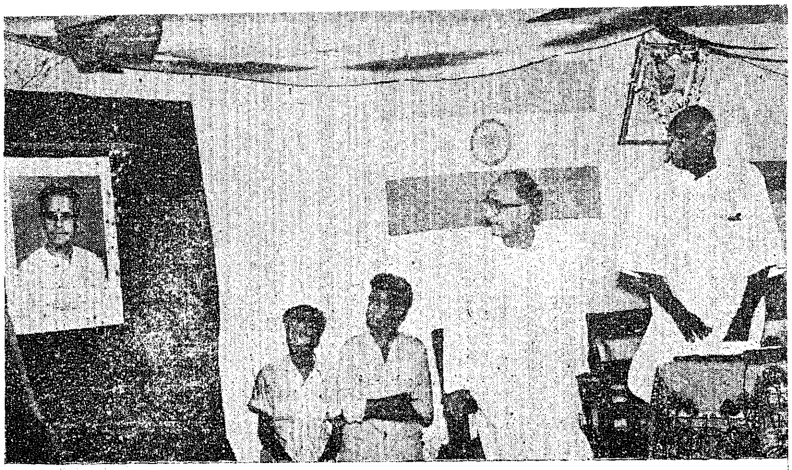
As already mentioned, Tiruvalluvar is in a deeply thoughtful mood in the act of selecting a proper diction for his next poem. Once a clearcut subject-matter was chosen beautiful words and phrases with full of meaning began to flow spontaneously and his fingers wrote them as effortlessly and as quickly as they were formed, in co-operation with the thought. With such a vast store of knowledge and learning he would never have been put to the necessity of straining himself in search of a proper word or a grammatical idiom ; they simply flowed like water in a torrent. Immediately a well-thoughtout idea took shape and root in his brain, the stylus descended on the palmyra leaf and wrote out the entire poem to the end, without the necessity of stopping in the middle. Therefore, as Tiruvalluvar is engaged in selecting the subject-matter for his next poem the leaf held in the left hand is blank and unwritten, ready to be filled in as soon as the proper diction is selected and finalised.

When one is immersed in deep thought, it is usually observed that one shows one's idiosyncracy by shaking of the legs or by moving the toes, this way and that, and also by so many other peculiarities of behaviour. Here also, the right big toe of the great poet, which is thrust forward a little, shows that he is not an exception to this characteristic, which at once reveals him to be in a very seriously thinking mood. It is also symbolically represented that the great sage has renounced and driven away the demon. Lust, by lifting him with his right big toe and throwing him far away from himself. For, the big toes, represent lust in a person.

Seated on a wooden slab

Wood is a bad conductor of electricity and magnetic current. Hence, Tiruvalluvar is seated on a wooden slab, so as to conserve the psychic powers and spiritual energy and magnetism developed within him and not to allow them to peter out by contact with the earth. Moreover, as Tiruvalluvar is cloaked in white representing purity in all sense, it was felt that to allow dirt in any form to touch him will b an act of sacrilege. In view of this also, it was thought fit and proper to place him on a seat of wooden board, as per ancient custom.

It is quite evident that Tiruvalluvar did not live for self, but for the benefit of humanity at large.



Sri K. Kamaraj, Congress President unveiled the portrait of late Sri R. K. Venkataswami Naicker at the Madras State Co-operative Central House Mortgage Bank, Limited, Madras, on 12th March 1964.

TIRUVALLUVAR, A GREAT SOCIALIST

Tiruvalluvar was an undisputed statesman who laid down laws valid for all times and for all climes, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President, said here on 22nd March 1964.

Unveiling a portrait of the great Tamil poet saint in the Madras Legislative Assembly-Hall on 22nd March 1964. Dr. Zakir Hussain said though his access to Tiruvalluvar was only through translations, he could boldly say that he belongs to that community of immortals.

The sage of Tamilnad was not only a grand idealist who laid down a high code of ethics but also a very shrewd practical man who had given clear hints to the average man to correct himself in his dealings with the members of his family.

Tiruvalluvar's teachings, he said, had become part of our precious heritage. They had sunk so deeply into the national conciousness that they had, without our even knowing it, been directing and determining our destiny.

The Vice-President said "we had today declared democratic socialism as our goal". By this, we were seeking to raise production in all fields and equal distribution of national wealth. We were also seeking the abolition of poverty, illiteracy and sickness. Our entire welfare programme was directed towards raising the standard of living of the people.

He said socialism was not a modern concept because more than two thousand years ago, Saint Tiruvalluvar had stated that the duties of the rulers were production of wealth, conservation of resources, defence of the State and just distribution of wealth.

No one could claim to be a better socialist than Tiruvalluvar, who said: " If he who shaped this world has so ordained that some one must subsist on aims alone, may. He too, wandering go to dust ".

—*Dr. Zakir Hussain.*

He had no likes or dislikes as such, pleasures and pains are alike to him. Wherever he was, he was quite happy and contended. The surroundings had no disturbing effect on him at all, nor did they produce any impression on his mind, good or bad. His contemplative thought was the only thing that mattered to him, ...everything else of this world was a complete void so far as he was concerned.

Blank back-ground

This idea is established by the artist by creating the back-ground for the portrait of Tiruvalluvar as a complete blank, except for the diffusion of light emanating from him, without giving representation to any of the wordly objects, such as, a wall, a doorway, a tree, etc., etc.

It is customary to paint the saints and the sacred and the great enlightened personalities with a nimbus, just to differentiate them from ordinary mortals, as well as to indicate that the light of intellectual power is contained within them. But here, instead of the usual halo, the light of real intellectual power and knowledge is shown as emanating from Tiruvalluvar and diffusing to every dark nook and corner of the world.

Such is Tirukkural that it reaches to far corners of the world, lifting man from his worthless life of helplessness to peaks of happiness and peace !

TAGORE'S LAST POEM

"ON DEATH"

English translation by :

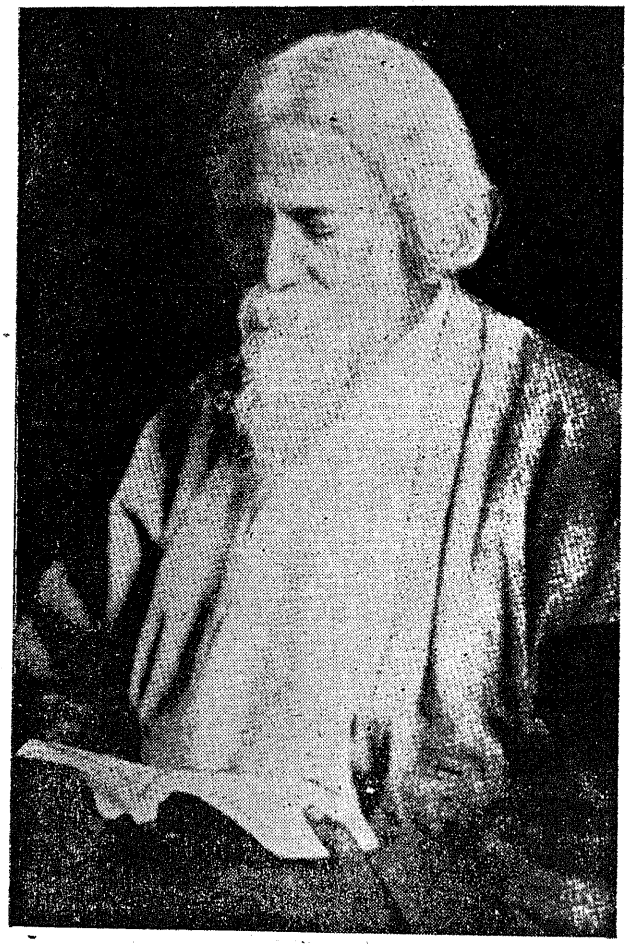
DR. AMIYA CHAKRAVARTHI.

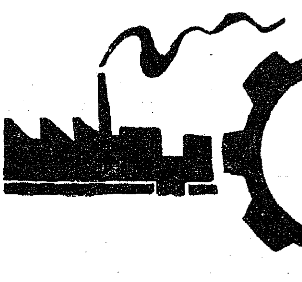
(Authorised by Viswa Bharathi.)

Sorrow's dark night again and again
Has come to my door.
Its only weapon, I saw,
Was pain's twisted brow, fear's hideous gestures
Preluding its deception in darkness.

Whenever I have believed in its mask of dread,
Fruitless defeat has followed.
This game of defeat and victory is life's delusion
From childhood, at each step, clings this spectre,
Filled with sorrow's mockery.
A moving scene of varied fears—
Death's skilful hand work wrought in scattered
gloom.

Courtesy—" VISWA BHARATHI "





MADRAS ranks Second in INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

"Madras State has registered impressive industrial progress and it ranked second only to Maharashtra" said Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries in the Legislative Assembly recently.

"The industries were both diversified and dispersed and even districts like Salem and Ramanathapuram, being considered backward could now boast of Industries" he added.

The Industries Minister stated in the Legislative Assembly that the State Government was now preparing the blue-print for industrial development in the Fourth Plan covering large, medium and small industries.

The Government had sought the help of the National Council of Applied Economic Research to review and evaluate the industrial progress already achieved in the Second and Third Plans and to suggest new lines to be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

Working Groups

The Government had set up "Working Groups" to prepare blue-prints for all types of industries. Experts of the Union Government had been invited to advise these groups.

In a brief review, the Minister said the most impressive aspect of the industrial development in the State in recent years in the private sector was the diversity of production which had come into existence and the considerable amount of production capacity that had been created in various lines of production.

The pace of industrial development had gained considerable momentum in the last decade and Madras had now come to occupy a prominent place in the industrial map of India.

The progress made in the ten public sector projects, being implemented by the Central Government, was satisfactory. Madras had got a better share in the loans advanced by the Industrial Financial Corporation and the Industrial Investment Corporation. Out of Rs. 185 crores loan given to 311 units in the country, Madras had got Rs. 30 crores for 34 units.

The Industrial Investment Corporation in the State had been able to raise deposits of over Rs. 8 crores while all the other 14 State Financial Corporations together had not been able to raise deposits over Rs. 4·66 lakhs. It had given assistance to the tune of Rs. 19 crores.

Under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 617 licences had been issued in the State. Of these 341 had been put to use, and preparatory work was going on in respect of 200 and only 76 licences had been surrendered. This was impressive compared to the record in other States, where people rushed for licences and then slept over them.

The State Committee on Employment met at the Cabinet Room in the Secretariat on 2nd April 1964. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided.

The record of power supply to industry was no less mpressive. In ten years it had gone from 32 crores kilowatt hours to 142 crores kilowatt hours.

The number of factories gone up from 4,618 to 6,572 in seven years. During the Third Plan period, capital subscription was Rs. 65.58 crores against Rs. 50 crores in the Second Plan and Rs. 12·75 crores in the First.

Short of capital

While the State had plenty of man-power and know-how, it was short of capital. The Industrial Investment Corporation, set up to fill this gap, had advanced Rs. 19 crores as loans and for shares and also guaranteed repayment.

Even in Maharashtra, which was highly advanced, Sri Venkataraman said, there was concentration of industries in some areas and while there was no industry at all in some other areas.

But in Madras, even Salem district now had 26 big industries and 645 small ones. Ramanathapuram had

Industries—Statistics

1. *Cotton Textiles.*—There were 138 factories (employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power or 100 or more workers without the aid of power) in Madras State during 1961 of which 113 were spinning mills, 7 were weaving mills and 18 were composite mills. The district-wise distribution of these factories is as follows :—

1	Coimbatore	75
2	Madurai	17
3	Ramanathapuram ..	14
4	Tirunelveli	12
5	Tiruchirappalli	5
6	Salem	8
7	Chingleput	2
8	North Arcot	2
9	Madras	1
10	Kanyakumari	1
11	South Arcot	1
	Total ..	138

These factories provided employment to 1,10,535 persons and their wage bill amounted to Rs. 2,10,960 lakhs during 1961.

The number of spindles and looms in the State as on 1st January 1963 was 3,308,608 and 7,800 respectively.

2. *Sugar.*—There were 8 sugar factories in the State during 1961–62. These factories produced 148,886 tonnes of sugar during 1961–62. One more sugar factory in Tiruchirappalli district went into production early in 1963. Three more co-operative sugar factories are under various stages of erection.

3. *Cement.*—In the year 1962 there were four factories in the State engaged in the manufacture of cement. The production in these factories was 1,279,825 tonnes.

4. *Bicycles.*—There were four factories engaged in this industry during 1962. The total number of complete bicycles produced in these factories was 276,406.

5. *Fertilizers.*—There were six large fertilizer factories in the State during 1961 employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power or 100 or more workers without the aid of power. The production of fertilizers in these factories during 1961 was 167,785 tonnes.

6. *Caustic soda.*—In the year 1962, there were two factories in the State engaged in the production of caustic soda and these factories produced 33,969 tonnes of caustic soda.

7. *Matches.*—A total quantity of 26,308,354 gross boxes of matches was produced in the State during 1962.

8. *Tanneries.*—In the year 1961, there were 21 factories employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power or 100 more workers without the aid of power engaged in the Tanning Industry in the State. The production of hides and skins, vegetable tanned and chrome tanned in these tanneries was 3,030,739 kilograms and 378,147 square metres respectively.

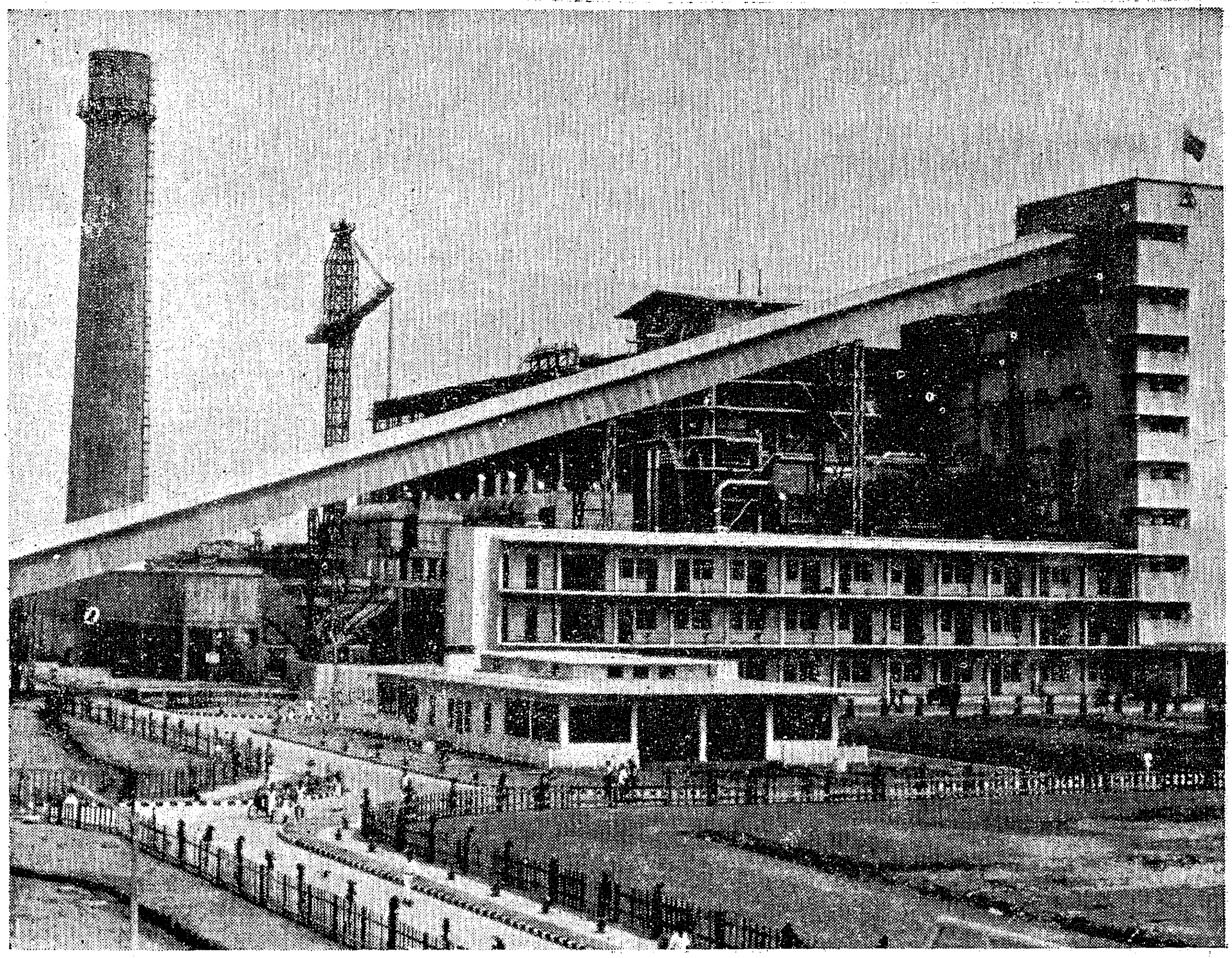
9. *Handlooms.*—Number of cotton-looms registered in the Madras State at the end of the year 1962, was 516,086.

Number of weavers within the co-operative fold as on 31st December 1962, 231,694.

There were 1,090 weavers' co-operative societies with 224,858 looms (as on 31st December 1962) representing 43 per cent of the total looms in the State.

The production of cloth in the co-operative sector during the year 1962 in terms of value was Rs. 1,154 lakhs, while the sales amounted to Rs 1,068 lakhs during the year.

(*Source : Statistics Department.*)



An abundant supply of energy forms of decisive factor in the economic development of our country. Photo shows a view of the 250 MW thermal power st·tion at Neyveli in Madras State. To meet the growing demand for power the generation-capacity of the power house is being increased to 400 MW.

had 47 big industries and 513 small industries. Kanyakumari had two big mills, one in the co-operative sector and another in the private sector.

Nilgiris could develop only as a tourist centre. More than Rs. 100 crores had been utilised there for power generation. The district also had tea plantations.

Only my district, Thanjavur, he said "still chooses to remain agricultural." People there had no desire to engage themselves in industries. There was demand from all other districts for licences to start textile mills. But from Thanjavur, there was no demand even for a textile mill.

North Arcot had 10 big industries and 443 small ones. South Arcot had 17 big industries and 183 small industries. The Minister said that industries established by the State had earned a net profit of over Rs. 14 lakhs in 1962–63 and he explained that no industry could make profits in the first three years. From the service centres, no profit was expected, but even these units were showing some profits.

He added the Government itself started certain industries, and encouraged the starting in the co-operative sector of certain other industries which should normally be left to the private sector, because of its "practical approach towards industrialisation".

This was done to stabilise the prices of some goods which were in short supply and to meet special demands. Such action was not against the industrial policy of the Centre that the Government should run only basic industries.

A decision on the technical aspects of the Salem Steel Plant would be taken within the next few months when various experiments on the Salem ore now being carried on were completed.

The Minister said the delay in setting up the plan was due only to technical reasons.

Dispersed industrial development

Referring to complaints of inequitable distributions of industries in the various districts, he said industries

Coimbatore—Model district in Madras

The year 1964 has heralded in the establishment of new lines of industrial undertakings by Coimbatore industrialists.

Hitherto, they were for putting up taxtile mills mainly spinning units and light engineering foundries. There are in this district more than 80 textile mills and over 100 engineering units employing over one lakh people with a capital outlay of over Rs. 40 crores.

During this year, the Rs. 10-crore Madras Aluminium Company, the Rs. 1-crore Sakthi Sugars, Rs. 50 lakhs Kopeds India, Limited, the Rs. 51 lakhs Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilizers and the Madras Forgings and Alloy Industries will be put on stream. These industries have been put up by entrepreneurs from Coimbatore.

Apart from this, a huge textile machinery manufacturing concern at a total estimated cost of Rs. 8.5 crores is being set up here. The concern, the Lakshmi Machine Works, is entering the capital market for raising public subscription during this month. Another venture is a Rs. 0·5 crore, 3,000-ton capacity paper mill which is being put up by a prominent mill-owner here.

The existing industries in the district have programmed to expand and diversify the manufactures and productions. The Rs. 50-lakh, Madras Machine Tool Manufacturers, has taken up the manufacture of additional series of cone pulley, lathes and have a programme for manufacturing semi-automatic lathes. The Textools, a leading textile machinery manufacturing concern in India here, has started manufacturing railway signalling equipment for the Indian Railways and is working on other items.

These apart, many new big and small engineering foundries with capital outlays ranging from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 3 lakhs are coming up with programmes to manufacture a number of items.

A number of existing textile units here are also increasing their spindlage strength. Some big mills are increasing their loomage strength for which the Government has given industrial licences.

The textile industry here, which plays a vital part in the economy of the people, particularly in this district, is getting, ample opportunity to improve the industry from the Southern India Textile Research Association which gives timely research know-how advises. The engineering industry, which is the second biggest organized industry here, is yet to get research advices.

Thus, Coimbatore which occupies a pride of place in the industrial map of Madras State, will become a model district to be copied and emulated by other districts in Madras State.

in Madras were better dispersed than in any other State. Concentration in certain areas was inevitable because of the dependence of one industry on another for technical and other reasons.

The Government was so careful in this regard that new industries had been set up even in backward areas.

The tempo of industrial development had been maintained and the next two years would see an acceleration of growth.

The Minister also acknowledged the fact that the Union Government had not rejected any of the suggestions made on new projects for the State. There had been delays, but never difficulty in getting projects sanctioned.

New industrial estates

Making a reference to industrial progress, the Minister announced that the Government was setting up directly 13 new industrial estates spread over different parts of the State apart from assisting with substantial loans the establishment of private industrial estates at Coimbatore and Madras and four co-operative estates at Tuticorin, Sivakasi, Pollachi and Vyasarpadi.

The importance accorded in our Plans to schemes for generation of power had been, Sri Venkataraman said one of the main contributory factors for the industrial progress of power schemes was evident from the fact that as against the original plan provision of Rs. 20·75 crores in the current year, the revised outlay as agreed to by the Planning Commission was of the order of Rs. 25 crores. Most of the power schemes would be brought to fruition even in the fourth year of the Plan. The addition of 355 MWs. of power in the next year should give a further stimulus to the development industries and enable this State to register an advance over a wider front.

Profits from industries

Referring to the growth of small industries, Sri Venkataraman said that it would be futile to expect returns from industries within three years of their inception. The industries set up in the public sector did not yield much profit in the First Plan; profit was derived in the beginning of the Second Plan, though much profit was not shown later. He said that profit could not be expected from the categories of industries called

"service industries". However, in the first two years of Third Plan a profit of Rs. 19 lakhs had been derived from the small-scale industries.

Second Mine at Neyveli

The Neyveli Lignite Corporation is thinking in terms of having a second mine cut with a capacity of about seven million tons of lignite per year in order to set up a second thermal station with an installed capacity of 600 MW., to supply 1·5 million tonnes of lignite to the proposed Neyveli-Salem Steel Plant, and to release increased quantities of briquettes for the use of other industries. This is likely to involve a capital outlay of about Rs. 45 crores.

This information is contained in the note circulated to the members. The note said that the necessary land required for setting up the marine diesel engine factory of the Defence Department at Ennore has been acquired by the State Government. The project is expected to involve a capital outlay of Rs. 5·53 crores and provide employment for 570 workers, and produce three types of marine diesel engines.

Neyveli will produce the targeted quantity of 3·56 million tons of lignite by the end of next year, when all the generators of its 250-megawatt power station will be in operation.

The annual report of the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for 1962–63, placed on the table of the Lok Sabha said that by the end of 1965, other lignite-consuming units like the fertiliser and the briquetting and carbonisation plants would also be commissioned.

The report says that over 14-lakh tons of lignite were mined in Neyveli till March this year and supplied to the thermal power station in the area which generated 1,156 million units of power.

Site for arms factory

An extent of 7,500 acres of land is being acquired by the State Government near the high pressure boiler plant at Tiruchirappalli, for locating a factory for the manufacture of small arms and automatic rifles by the Defence Department. The technical details of the project are being worked out.

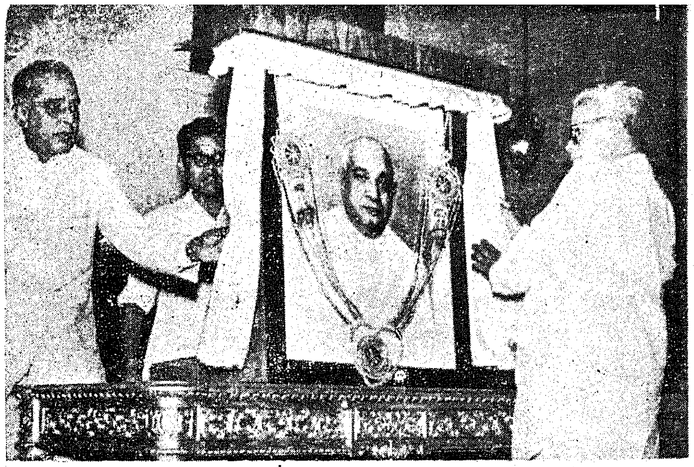
The site for location of a petroleum refinery in the vicinity of Madras will be selected in the course of one or two months. The refinery is expected to go into production in the first year of the Fourth Plan.

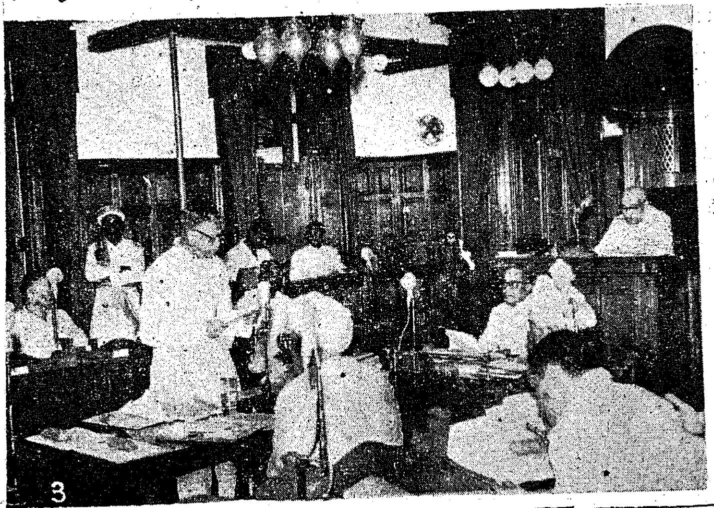
A plant is to be located in Arkonam for the production of mild steel billets with a capacity of 100,000 tons per year initially. Surveys for the determination of the location of the "concentration plant" for the Salem iron ores, water supply and railway alignments have been mostly completed. On the advice of the Central Government, the State Government has notified an extent of 22,000 acres of land in Kanjamalai area of Salem district for acquisition.

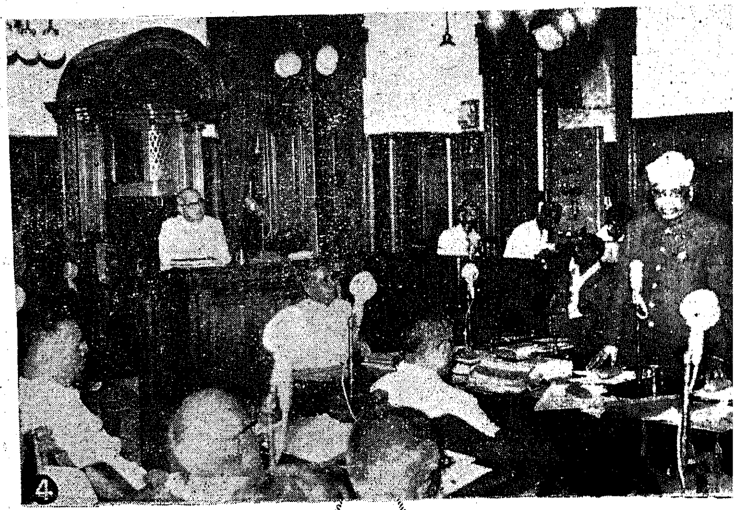
Increase in Industrial Production

List of production.	1956. Number of units.	1956. Production.	1961. Number of units.	1961. Production.	1962–63. Number of units.	1962–63. Production. 1962.	1962–63. Production. 1963.	Capacity created. Number of units.	Capacity created. Capacity.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cars	1	2,251 Nos.	1	3,361 Nos.	1	3,641 Nos.	3,340 Nos.	1	2,640 Nos.
Motor Cycles and Scooters..	1	1,130 ,,	1	3,901 ,,	2	5,511 ,,	5,511 ,,	2	12,800 ,,
Commercial vehicle ..	1	1,009 ,,	1	2,071 ,,	1	2,835 ,,	2,730 ,,	1	6,600 ,,
Diesel engines ..	2	3,715 ,,	2	11,766 ,,	4	10,886 ,,	*	4	32,460 ,,
Cycles	1	129,922 ,,	1	207,535 ,,	1	273,041 ,,	273,041 ,,	1	300,000 ,,
Re-rolling	1	17.564 Tonnes.	3	40.997 Tonnes.	3	52.920 Tonnes.	*	6	68,600 Tonnes.
Transformers	2	12.000 KVA (Rs. 22.76 lakhs).	..	183,160 KVA (Rs. 18.25 lakhs).	3	460,175 KVA	470,175 KVA	3	384,000 KVA
Sugar	4	64,277 Tonnes.	8	129.306 Tonnes.	9	116.767 Tonnes.	*	17	16,765 Tonnes of cane crushing capacity per day.
Cement	3	7,10,398 Tonnes.	4	1,151.231 Tonnes.	4	1,270,719 Tonnes.	1,281,182 Tonnes.	4	2,278.122 Tonnes.

* Figures not immediately by available.







Dr. Cherian Retires

Dr. P. V. Cherian, after twelve years of service as Chairman, Legislative Council, retired on 21st April 1964. The Madras Legislative Council through a resolution placed on record Dr. Cherian's distinguished services as its Chairman.

A Model Presiding officer, Dr. Cherian has built up high and worthy traditions and established valuable precedents He had conducted the proceedings of the Council with dignity and decorum.

1. Dr. Cherian's portrait was unveiled by the Chief Minister at Rajaji Hall on 31st March 1964.

2. The retiring Chairman with the Leader of House and Leader of the Opposition.

3 and 4. A Resolution, placing on record the services of the Chairman —(Proposed by the Leader of the House and seconded by the Leader of Opposition) was passed in the Council.

5. and 6. Presentation of the resolution of Thanks.

A great future for Aluminium

The foundation stone for the Aluminium Rolling Mills (of Jeewanlal, Limited) was laid at Tiruvottiyur on January 26, 1964, by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras. The importance of this metal and the views expressed by the Ministers during the function are reproduced here.

Aluminium, the Wonder Metal of the Age, was discovered at the turn of the Eighteenth Century; but it is only after 1886 that it came to be utilized for commercial purposes on a large scale. Yet, in this short period of its existence, aluminium—thanks to its many sterling properties—has become so immensely popular that almost every industry anywhere throughout the world, uses aluminium in some form or the other in increasing quantities. To the modern housewife, aluminium utensils are a great boon because they are light to handle and easy to clean, thereby cutting down her labour considerably. At the same time, they add to her kitchen a bright lustre. In short, aluminium has become the part and parcel of a nation's domestic as well as industrial life.

Before the outbreak of World War II, the use of aluminium in India was confined to the manufacture of pots and pans only. The then annual consumption in India did not exceed 6,000 tonnes (4,500 tonnes utensils) as against the present annual consumption of 60,000 tonnes (21,000 tonnes utensils including 10,000 tonnes scrap for consumption of utensils industry). The pre-war cost including freight price of aluminium ingot from Canada was about Rs. 790 per tonne (£ 60 per ton) as against the present International cost including freight price of Rs. 2,420 per tonne (£ 184 per ton). In India, to-day one of the producers sells ingot at Rs. 3,250 per tonne ex-works, while the other sells at Rs. 3,500 per tonne ex-works both exclusive of excise duty, freight, sales tax and other incidental expenses.

High price

The high price policy of Aluminium in India is mainly due to the protection given to the industry by way of 38·5 per cent Customs duty and high excise duty of Rs. 360 per tonne on ingots and Rs. 600 per tonne on rolled products. The price in India is higher by more than 50 per cent of the International price. This impedes its rapid growth. In 1948, the First Tariff Commission declared a fair price of ingot at Rs. 1,600 per long ton as against the then cost including freight price of Rs. 965 per long ton from Canada. The consumer or the common man finds the price prohibitive and therefore it will be in the interests of the country to bring down the prices to International level and still lower, which would be possible for the Indian Aluminium Industry to do with better performance and reasonable dividends. The industry must shape itself to be able to export aluminium to Asian and African countries, and exploit the natural resources to the utmost with a patriotic zeal and fervour.

Aluminium is a very important industry. Formerly we could not conceive the idea of a large industry based on aluminium but for domestic use. Apart from manufacturing for the requirements of our houses very nice things out of aluminium, they have contributed to the development of export trade based on aluminium.

Aluminium has indeed a great future. It is indeed a new enterprise to start aluminium rolling mills. Aluminium has to be rolled for the purposes of utilization of aluminium industry. Madras does not have any big Rolling Mill Industry.

—Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam,
Chief Minister, Madras.

Five-Year Plan Publicity Week was celebrated in Thanjavur from 22nd to 28th March 1964. Srimathi Jeya Vedanarayanan, wife of Sri Vedanarayanan, I.A.S., District Collector, giving away a Prize-Bond as prize to Padmavathi for the cultural programme on Five-Year Plan.

DISPERSAL OF INDUSTRIES.

The table given below indicates to some extent the way in which the industries and employment have been fairly evenly distributed among the districts :—

Name of the districts.	Number of registered factories.	Number of workers.	Number of large scale industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras	875	70,448	99
Chingleput	267	23,867	79
Coimbatore	1,038	85,163	135
Madurai	511	32,631	28
Tirunelveli	603	27,205	30
Tiruchirappalli ..	449	23,106	22
Ramanathapuram ..	513	17,597	43
Salem	645	19,949	26
North Arcot ..	443	12,402	10
South Arcot ..	183	8,646	13
Thanjavur	495	7,854	11
The Nilgiris ..	128	4,128	2
Kanyakumari ..	92	2,721	4

Some of the basic industries like extraction of lignite, manufacture of iron and steel, aluminium and basic chemicals have been or proposed to be located in the various districts and these are likely to have a perceptible impact on the future pattern of industrial development in the districts.

Aluminium has become the miracle metal of modern times. From the domestic use to which aluminium was put to in the past, its use has expanded to several fields. There are about 4,000 uses for this metal. This is only the number of uses our present knowledge of science has enabled us to put through. There is no limit to the use of any metal and mineral if we have infinite knowledge and ability to use them. I presume the use for aluminium will go on extending. We are using it now for our aircraft and we are using it now in substitution of steel in some places. Housing is done by aluminium metal and we are using aluminium metal even from the smallest to the highest. The use of aluminium has expanded and will continue to expand.

I do hope that the Madras Aluminium Company which will soon start its production will also plan its expansion even now and will be able to double their capacity from 10,000 to 20,000 tonnes. We have now discovered an extra resources of bauxite in the Nilgiris district. It is also found that the bauxite deposits in Sheveroy Hills are quantitatively more than the original estimates. In view of the availability of resources, I have every confidence that the Madras Aluminium will also plan their expansion so that Jeewanlals may also plan their expansion along with it.

—SRI R. VENKATARAMAN,
Minister for Industries, Madras.

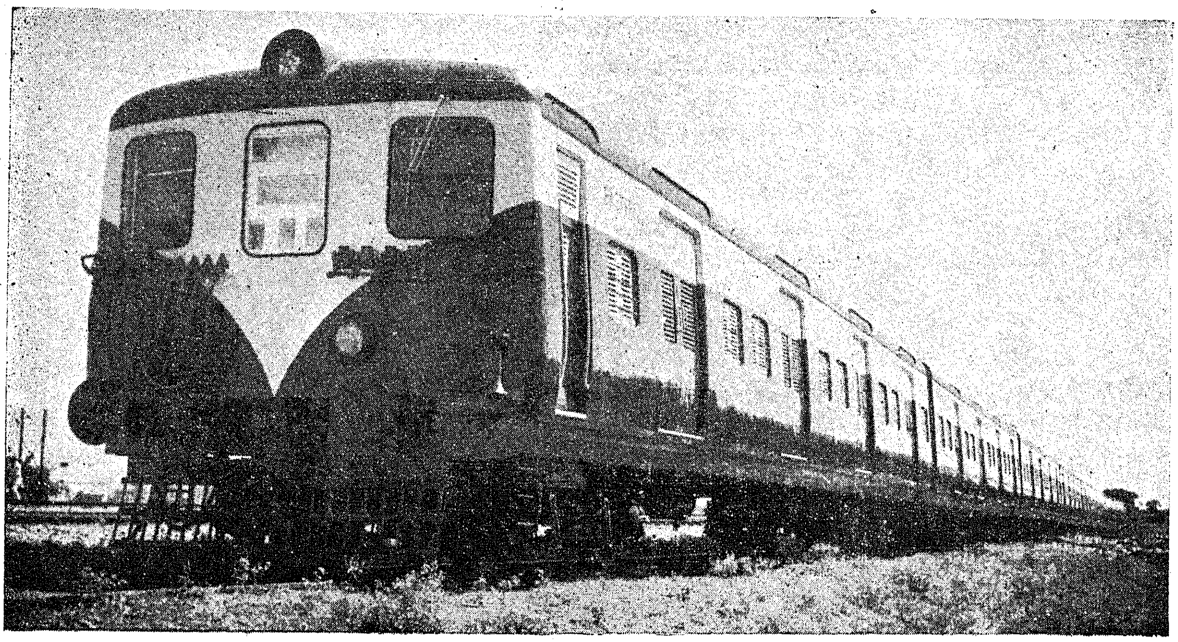
Telephone exchanges in districts

Three 25-line small automatic exchanges were opened at three places in Madras State during the month of March. These are in Christianagaram in Tirunelveli district connected to Tuticorin Trunk Exchange, Manamadurai connected to Madurai Trunk Exchange and Valavanur in South Arcot district connected to Villupuram Exchange.

A 10-line automatic exchange at Konganapuram in Salem district connected to Sankaridurg R.S. was opened on March 21.

Another automatic exchange of 20-line capacity at Cittode in Coimbatore district, was opened on March 20.

A trunk exchange at Palani with three trunk circuits to Dindigul started functioning on March 21.



A Railway week feature

COACHES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS

SRI I. HYDARI,
General Manager, Integral Coach Factory, Madras.

India has got the second largest Railway System in the World. In 1962–63 the Indian Railways carried 175 crores passengers. The number was 3 per cent more than the previous year. At the end of this year the Railways had more than 30,000 Coaches of which a little over 16,000 were in Broad Gauge. One out of every five Broad Gauge Coaches had come from the Integral Coach Factory, Madras. This factory is a production unit of the Indian Railways and is situated at the out-skirts of Madras. It has been in production for about nine years.

The Factory and the Colony is spread over an area of 500 acres. The Shell Division (area 50 acres ; cost Rs. 7·35 crores) where the bodies of the coaches are manufactured was built in collaboration with Messrs. Swiss Car and Elevator Manufacturing Corporation, Limited, Switzerland. It took about Threeyearsto complete the construction of this Division, beginning from September 1952. The layout of this Factory follows a well-planned sequence of operations and is based on careful method and work studies to obtain an uninterrupted flow of manufacture. More than one thousand items of machinery and plant have been installed in this Division. The machines include general purpose as well as special purpose machines designed to suit the particular requirements of this Division. The Furnishing Division (area 40 acres ; cost Rs. 3·67 crores) is situated at a distance of about one kilometre from the Shell Division. This Division was completed in 1962. The covered area in both the Divisions is about 14 lakhs square feet.

The Coaches built in this factory are Integral Coaches, because the various parts of the coach are so integrated together that shocks and strains are divided over the entire length of the Coach. The ends of the Coach are so designed that at the time of collision they will buckle and the Coaches will not telescope into each other. The body of the Coach is made of steel and the various members are welded together. The weight is about 7 tons (16 per cent) lighter than the conventional coach, which means that each train can carry at least 2 more coaches. The carrying capacity of the coach has also been increased. For example, the new First Class B.G. Coach has got 7 compartments, 5 of 4 berths and 2 coupes. This provides sleeping accommodation for 24 persons and sitting accommodation for 36. The older coaches had sleeping accommodation for 20 and sitting accommodation for 30. Recently two coaches have been manufactured for trial purposes, where one of the compartments which has got 6 berths has been provided with

an attached bath room. Wash basin has been fitted in each compartment. The coaches have a separate luggage room which will be in the charge of an attendant. These and four other coaches have been specially furnished to attract export specially to the eastern countries. Four A.C. 25 KVA Motor Coaches for Calcutta Electrification have been built for the first time in India. Three of them are already in service and the fourth will go shortly. There is a programme to build 6 power Cars and 19 EMU MG coaches for the Southern Railway Extension from Tambaram, for A.C. 25 KVA. One 2-coach unit of Diesel Railcar is under construction and on successful completion of trials, Diesel Railcars will be built on mass production also.

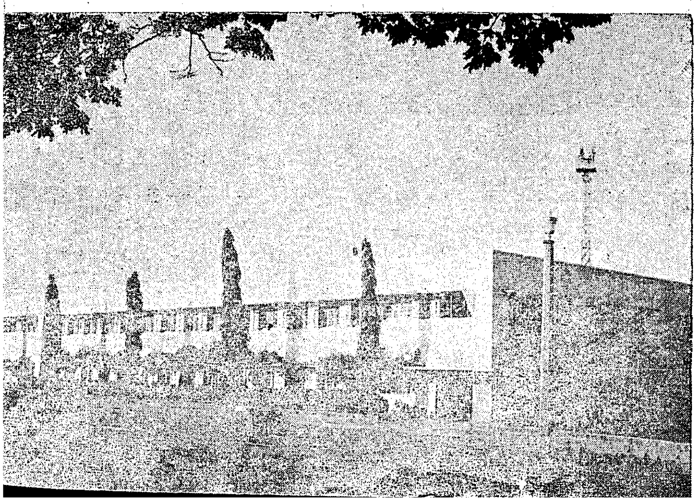
Good achievements

It was originally planned that the Factory will manufacture 350 shells a year and that these shells will be sent to the Railways for furnishing. However, very soon it was decided to furnish the coaches also in the Factory and thus send only completed coaches to the Railways. It was also decided that the Factory should manufacture other types of coaches. The Factory has undertaken to manufacture Metre Gauge Coaches also, although at first it was proposed to install a separate Factory for this purpose. Till the end of January 1964, the Factory had manufactured 3,408 shells of ten types and furnished 1,515 coaches of nine types. The remaining shells were furnished in the Railways. However, from January 1964, no shells are being sent to the Railways for furnishing and the entire load has been taken over by the Furnishing Division. During the next two years, 1,200 more coaches will be added. This will consist of Electric Multiple coaches for Broad Gauge and different types of Metre Gauge coaches including Electric Multiple Units.

Progress of production

As mentioned earlier, the Factory was intended to manufacture only 350 III class shells and the furnishing

The Buildings of Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.



was to be done by the Railways. But subsequently it was decided not only to diversify and increase the production, but also to furnish the coaches in Integral Coach Factory itself. The number of shells manufactured and furnished since 1955 are shown below :—

	Shell		*Furnishing*	
Year.	*Number manufactured.*	*Number of types.*	*Number furnished.*	*Number of types.*
1955-56.	12	1	..	..
1956-57.	88	1	2	1
1957-58.	222	2	72	1
1958-59.	381	3	171	1
1959-60.	447	3	248	2
1960-61.	583	5	194	4
1961-62.	598	3	240	4
1962-63.	600	6	372	4
1963-64 (Upto January 1964).	457	6	221	6

Cost of production

The coaches are supplied to the Indian Railways at cost. As a result of proper planning and control on production, it has been possible to reduce the cost of manufacture to a great extent. In the case of III Class shells, it was possible to reduce the cost by more than half. In other cases the reduction has varied between Rs. 1,86,138 and Rs. 81,027. If we compare the cost of manufacture with the price of imported coaches, the difference will be still more significant. For example, the cost of a III Class shell that we imported in 1955 was Rs. 1,87,000. The ex-works price was Rs. 1,07,000 and the rest was accounted for by insurance, freight, etc. We were able to manufacture a similar shell in Integral Coach Factory at a cost of Rs. 81,000. The cost of some types of coaches is shown below :—

(IN THOUSANDS.)

Type	*Cost of shell*		*Cost of furnishing*	
Third Class ..	81	(1959-60)	63	(1959-60)
First Class ..	68	(1962-63)	81	(1962-63)
First and Third Composite.	74	(1962-63)	64	(1962-63)
Third, Luggage and Brake Van.	70	(1962-63)	57	(1960-61) (1961—62)

A proud record

It will be noticed from the above that in case of every shell we have saved more than one lakh of rupees. The total savings in case of shells alone in this Factory will work out to about Rs. 36·12 crores. The capital investment in this Factory is of the order of Rs. 7·35 crores. In other words, this division alone has so far

returned five rupees for every rupee the Nation has invested in it. This is not an insignificant performance and we can all be proud of it.

The cost of imported material is about Rs. 20,000 per coach and consists mostly of steel. Once the Indian steel plants begin to supply the special kind of steel required by the factory, we will be entirely self-sufficient except in case of electric multiple units where some special equipments will continue to be imported till the capacity is developed in the country.

Manhours reduced

There are more than 9,000 employees in the factory. About two-thirds of them work inside the workshops and the remaining are engaged in other jobs. The factory launched an intensive training programme long before the commencement of production. Some of the technicians and officers were sent to Switzerland for training and more than 2,500 artizans were trained in the I.C.F. Technical Training School itself. The school is assisting other Factories such as Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, Heavy Electricals and the Railways in welding technique. The school has got a capacity of more than 300 apprentices. The intensive training given initially followed by Refresher and Promotional Courses at regular intervals, has increased the productive capacity of the workers very much. In this connection it may be mentioned that initially it took more than 19,000 direct manhours to manufacture a shell and this time has ultimately been reduced to about 6,000 manhours. The productivity has been further increased by the introduction of incentive system of payment. This scheme was introduced four years ago and about two-thirds of the workers are working under this scheme.

Facilities for employees

The employees of the factory belong to the Railway Service and are entitled to the same facilities as are available to others. They have free medical facilities for themselves and their families. So far the factory has constructed about 1,000 quarters and it is proposed to build about 100 quarters every year. The rent is extremely low. For example, for a 2-room quarter with bath room and kitchen attached, the rent will not be more than Rs. 20 and it will be less in some cases. The Staff Colony has been provided with all amenities for recreational and cultural activities. There is a Sports Stadium,

The Assembly shop of the Coach factory.

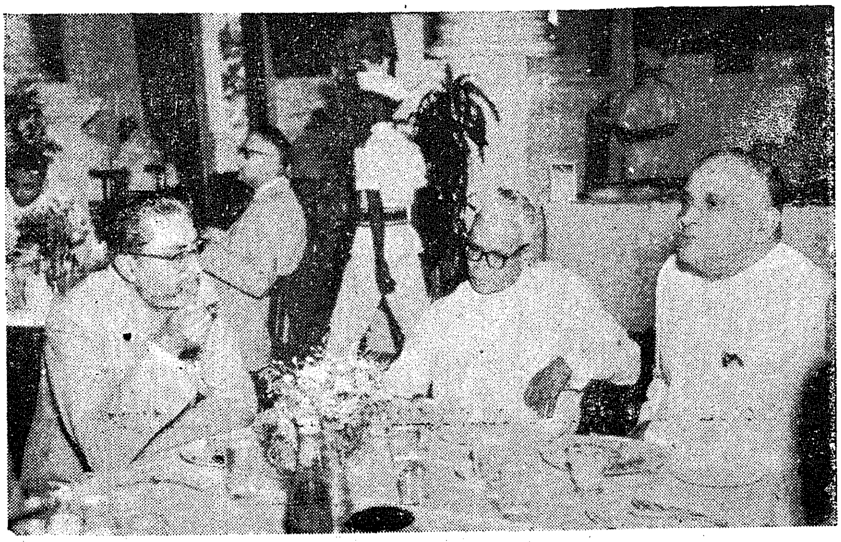
Children's Park, Institute, Open Air Theatre, Co-operative Stores, Schools, Handicrafts Centre, Dispensary, etc., inside the colony. The main hospital is about 1½ miles from the colony.

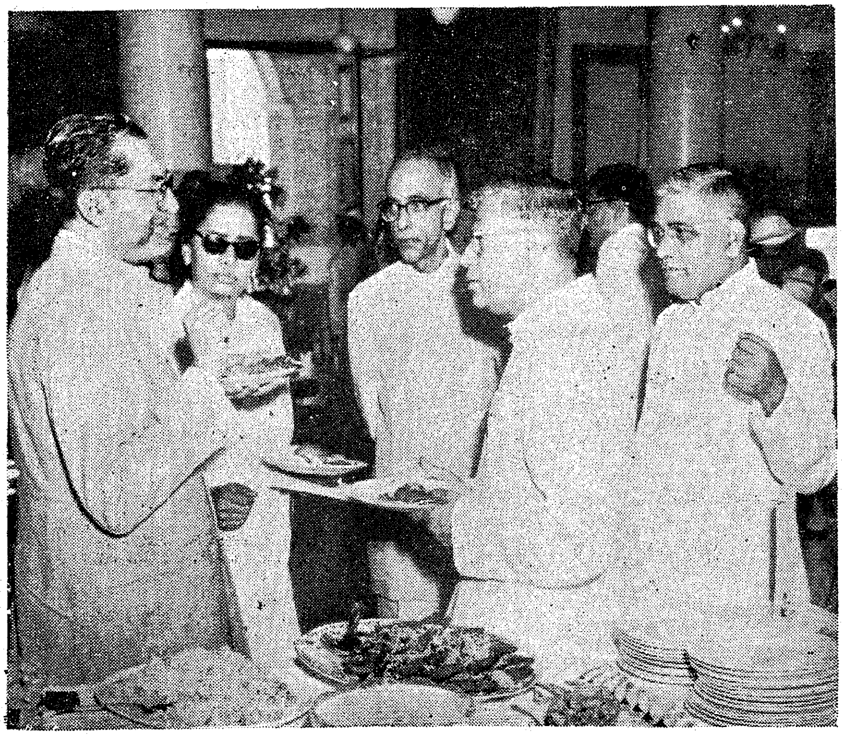
The factory can well be proud of its activities in the field of sports and games. We have got one of the leading teams in the South in Football, Hockey and Volley-Ball. The factory is at present the joint winner of the Inter-Railway Hockey Tournament. This is quite a creditable performance because the standard of Hockey in the Indian Railways is very high.

The factory has taken full responsibility for supplying good and cheap meals, tea, etc., to the staff at very moderate prices. There are as many as 5 canteens, 2 for the factories, 2 for offices and one for the Technical Training School. In case of canteens attached to the factories, every item of expenditure except the cost of materials is borne by the factory. The price of meals, etc., has been so fixed that only the cost of material is to be recovered. For example, a full meal costs only 40 nP. Twice a day, tea is served to the workers at the work-spot. The cost is only 5 nP. per cup.

The object

We are justly proud of our performance but we do not feel complacent. We feel that there is always a better way. We are always on the look-out for doing something more for the public. Our Designs and Production Offices are constantly busy to find out better techniques of production so as to offer more convenience in the coaches and reduce the cost.





PLANNING CONSENSUS THE NEED OF THE HOUR

—ASHOK MEHTA.

Sri Ashok Mehta, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, during his visit to the city, has called for the " Creation of a Consensus " in regard to Planning in the country. It should, so far as the Centre and States were concerned, be a co-operative enterprise, he said.

He agreed that the State should Plan at all levels, the district and village levels " because I am against a strait jacket as far as planning is concerned ".

He added: " The Fourth Plan is not going to be easy. It requires greater participation on the part of the people. The next 15 years will constantly, demand a growing effort on the part of the people to increase the rate of saving so that we are able to match our rate of saving with the rate of investment we have already achieved or we are anxious to achieve ".

Soil Conservation in KUNDHA CATCHMENTS

SRI A. B. JAMBULINGAM, M.A., A.I.F.C.,
Conservator of Forests, Coonoor.

Of the catchments of the various reservoirs in Madras State, those of the Kundah Hydro-Electric Project are the worst affected by evils of soil erosion. The present position is very grave as the dams constructed at great cost are fast getting silted up and also affect the power production by the silt blocking the power inlet tunnels and also corroding or reducing the efficiency of delicate parts in electric generators.

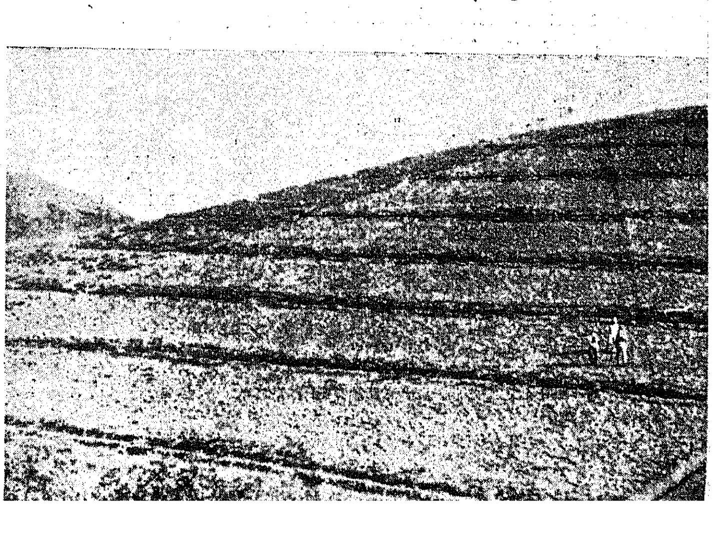
The author explains in the article the main causes for soil erosion and explains in detail about the various works included in the integrated scheme.

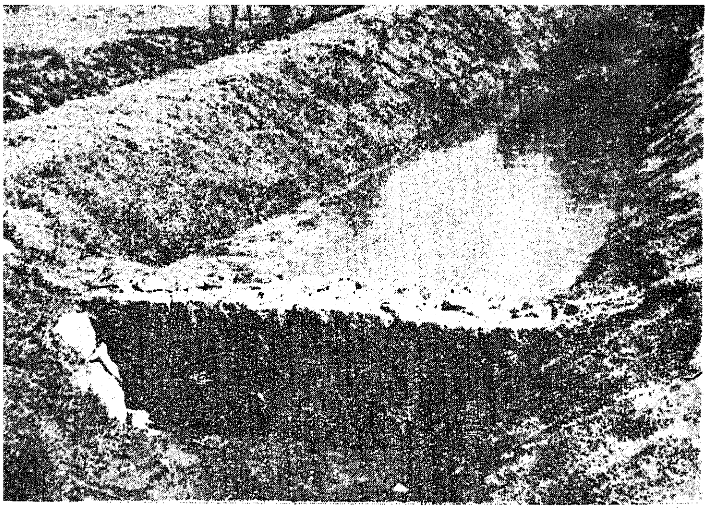
A visit to Kundah Fore-bay reservoir will convince even a lay man of the dangers involved in neglecting the integrated management of the catchments. The Upper Kateri Dam constructed in the beginning of this century has been completely silted up and the silted portion is utilized now as a playground. The Lower Kateri Dam constructed a decade later is also almost full with silt and the water supply to Cordite Factory at Aravankadu is very seriously affected as a result of this siltation.

Main causes of erosion

The entire topography of these catchments is undulating and often steep. The soil is mostly deep loam and is highly erodable. The rainfall varies from 300" in the Upper catchments to about 25" near Pillur (the lowest dam in the series) and on the average 55" in the densly populated and cultivated portions. But this often occurs in downpour accompanied by strong winds. Fires are common in the forest areas which contain dense growth of coarse grass and this affects the sholas and occasionally forest plantations. Incidence of grazing is very heavy and at places, we provide only 0·1 acre per cow unit against the desired optimum of 2 acres per cow unit. Cultivation of annual crops including potato is often done on unterraced lands without any consideration of slopes. Even terraces constructed by the Agricultural staff have been made ineffective by developing an outward slope during

Grass Farm in Avalanche near a Todamund, protected with contour trenches and vertical drains. Exotic varieties of grasses are allowed to be cut for stall feeding, thereby mitigating evil effects of overgrazing and trampling.





Meanders cause serious bank erosion and silting along stream courses Such streams could be straightened and banks estabilised by planting grass slips and trees. Graders across straightened course reduces velocity.

cultivation, by cultivating on the risers, and also by scraping all grass and weed growth on the risers which have to be stabilised by retaining them. Considerable areas of terraced lands are left fallow for over two years due to failure of potato crop during recent past and consequently the cattle moving about in these areas have caused damage to terraces. There is a spurt in tea cultivation. But the cultivators seldom protect these areas by digging contour trenches in advance. Digging contour trenches after planting is difficult and irksome both to the cultivator and the department. The people scrap the land often for clean weeding and thus expose the top soil repeatedly to erosion. With a view to drain surplus sub-soil moisture, cross-drains are often dug and these develop as gullies. To rehabilitate land losers whose lands got submerged by reservoirs, vast areas of Government lands have been assigned for cultivation. Encroachment is also very common. Swamps which contained sedges and other silt traping growth have been reclaimed for cultivation of vegetables. Many buildings have been constructed by the project authorities and people but the loose earth has not been stabilised. Land slips along roads are very common and the loose earth along all the new roads have not been stabilised. These factors have contributed to frequent floods in streams and rivers, serious sheet, rill and gully erosion, sedimentation in the beds of streams and reservoirs.

Land use particulars

The entire catchment area of Kundah Hydro-Electric Project extends over 486·64 square miles comprising 20 sub-catchments, of which 266·64 square miles lie in Madras State and the rest 220 square miles lies in Attapady Valley of the neighbouring Kerala State. In Madras State, the extent of catchments in the districts of Nilgiris and Coimbatore are 185·26 square miles and 81·38 square miles respectively. The land use particulars of Kundah Catchment area in Madras State are as follows :—

	Acres.
1 Forest lands	107,050·36
2 Cultivated lands—	
(a) Area cultivated with annual crops.	21,994·57
(b) Area under plantation	20,649·92
(c) Area under tree growth owned by private parties.	2,977·39
3 Area under waste lands	3,806·87
4 Area under village grazing grounds ..	3,557·09
5 Uncultivated area—	
(a) Area submerged under reservoirs.	6,019·64
(b) Area occupied by road, village natham, township and stream, etc.	3,942·89
(c) Area under swamps (Government swamps only).	504·25
Total ..	170,502·98

Of the different types of land uses, the forest land occupies 57 per cent, the cultivated land 28 per cent. the village grazing ground and waste land 5 per cent and the uncultivated land 10 per cent.

The water shed areas of some of the sub-catchments namely, Upper Bhavani, Porthimund, Parsons Valley Western Catchments, Varahappallams, Avalanche which consist of mostly forest areas have less problems than the other water sheds. These upper catchments were originally grass lands with scattered sholas and are being planted with trees as a measure of flood control and gradual elimination of grass which are inflammable. The Agricultural department have done bench terracing and contour trenching in lands for which their owners have given consent and these lie in scattered bits.

Organisation

The control of erosion is rendered easy as the entire catchment could be tackled on individual compact water-shed basis. But instead of entrusting the works to various departments, it was suggested by the Central Water and Power Commission who are sponsoring this scheme to have a separate organisation to deal with all aspects. The existing integrated unit under the control of a Conservator of Forests is the result of this decision and the Forest Department is in charge as major extent of the catchment is forest area. A River Valley Soil Conservation Board has also been constituted. With the statutory powers vested in the Board, it is considered that it will be easier to tackle all pattas and undertake verious measures in each catchment in a comprehensive and integrated manner. No soil conservation work has so far been undertaken in the portion lying in Kerala State and this will seriously affect the Pillur and Lower Bhavani reservoirs. It is suggested that an inter-State Soil Conservation Board

on the lines of one existing for Bhakra-Nangal may be formed for this pending formation of the Cauvery River Board. This will enable an integrated approach to the problem in both States.

To draw up an integrated work plan, a team of forest, agricultural and engineering subordinates inspects all the lands and streams in each sub-catchment. Particulars of present land use, the state of erosion existing, ownership and essential measures are gathered. Levels along and across streams which have insufficient cross section for discharge, whose beds are silted up, banks eroded or have too many meanders for correction are taken and reduced. Maps showing the land use pattern and land capability are prepared on the presumption that the owers will utilise lands less than 33⅓ per cent for cultivation of annual crops. An estimate for the various types of works are prepared by the party.

Programme of works

The Survey Party has been working since August 1961 and the scheme was sanctioned in the later half of 1962. Pending implementation the statutory provisions, works have been undertaken in available lands for which the panchayats have given their consent or the land owners have given consent statements or in forest areas under the control of Forest Department. Such works were done mostly in sore spots all over the catchments. In future each sub-catchment will be treated completely before proceeding to another, the upper sub-catchments and sub-catchments in a bad state being given priority. Silt samples at important streams in each catchment is being collected and analysed to arrive at the silt load and loss of soil from the catchment above the silt measuring weirs, so as to assess the improvements accruing as a result of undertaking various measures.

The Central Water and Power Commission has allotted a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for this scheme and have promised to consider further allotment after observing the performance during the first three years of Third Plan period. An expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs has been incurred up to end of 1962–63. It is estimated that the total requirement for this Plan period may be Rs. 35 lakhs. The works may have to be continued in the Fourth Plan period also in addition to works to be undertaken in other Projects in this State.

The following are the various items of works included in the integrated scheme :—

Forestry

(i) *Planting in grass lands.*—These are lands declared both as Reserve Forests and reserve lands lying mostly in Western Catchments and subject to repeated fires and erosion due to incidence of heavy rains coupled with strong winds. Floods also occur due to incidence of heavy rains on these grass lands. Planting these areas with wattle will eliminate grass and thus fire. The tree canopy will break the severity of winds and erosion caused by rain directly beating against the soil. An area of 6,600 acres has been planted since starting of this scheme. An addition area of 1,500 acres will be planted during the rest of the plan period.

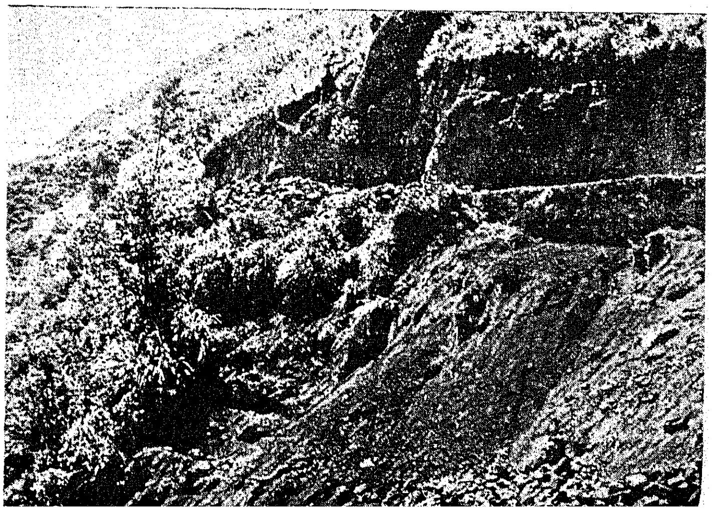
(ii) *Planting degraded sholas.*—These exist near villages and camp sites. Sholas play an important part in the ecology and water regime of the locality. The destruction of these sholas has caused severe erosion in the vulnerable portions. An area of about 80 acres has been planted so far and an additional area of about 300 acres will be planted during the plan period with blue gum and wattle.

(iii) *Planting village grazing grounds, etc.*—These lands vest with the panchayats. The Collector of the Nilgiris has instructed the Presidents to pass a resolution and place the lands at the disposal of this unit for planting and adoption of other measures. So far an area of about 480 acres has been planted on the Emerald foreshore and nearby. The future programme rests on the extent that the panchayats will be releasing. These areas will be handed back to the panchayats after three years of maintenance and will be managed in future as farm forests.

(iv) *Raising of grass farms.*—These will be raised near the villages or Toda munds with a view to induce the people to take to stall feeding and thereby reduce the incidence of grazing. Valuable exotic grasses which are not affected by frost during winter will be raised under intensive farm practices and manured. When the grass developes, free cutting under the aegis of the panchayat or leader among Todas will be permitted up to 4 times in a year. An area of 68½ acres has been developed so far. Another 75 acres may be planted at various centres in the catchment during the Plan period.

(v) *Development of pasture land*—Portions of forest lands under the control of the Forest Department which

Improper road cuttings and maintenance causes road slips-Carrington-Kinnakorai road. Construction of revetment walls, planting grass slips and wattle will prevent slips.



could not be planted with trees due to objection raised by the public as being close to their villagers or required for grazing or villages grazing ground, porambokes which the panchayats does not want to be planted with trees will be developed as pasture lands. These areas tontain scanty growth of fodder grasses now and due to over grazing contain dense growth of miscellaneous weeds and useless shrubs. They are badly eroded. The weeds and shrubs will be uprooted. Trenches will be dug and gullies plugged. Planting or sowing seeds of fodder species like Acacia melonoxylon will be done along the berms of trenches. Slips of kiku and cynodon will be planted in the blanks. After closure for two years, these areas will be thrown open to rotational grazing. An area of 17 acres was taken up so far but work was stopped due to objection from villagers. It is proposed to tackle about 600 acres during the Plan period.

(vi) *Interplanting in old plantations.*—There is still dense growth of grass in some of the old plantations. With a view to eliminate grass and thereby fires, and also reduce the incipient erosion that takes place in such grass lands, some of the plantations will be inter planted with wattle. An area of 600 acres around Avalanchi Reservoir has been planted so far. An area of 900 acres will be planted during the remaining Plan period.

(vii) *Planting fringes of reservoirs, streams and along roads.*–Planting of trees along fringes of reservoirs will be done upto a width of 100 metres depending on the availability of land to prevent soil from being eroded directly to the reservoirs and to act as silt trap of soil washed down from the higher slopes. Where patta lands exist n this belt, hoeing or cultivation with annual crops will not permitted and the owners will be induced to take to cultivation of tea or tree. With a view to prevent unauthorised cultivation along the foreshore which may get submerged only for a limited period, and slips due to wave action etc., planting will be done in two or three rows even below the maximum water level with species like Alnus nepalensis, Willows and an exotic Australian plant as these can stand inundation for a limited period. A major portion of the fringes of Avalanchi and Emerald reservoirs has been planted this year. Other reservoirs will be protected during the Plan period.

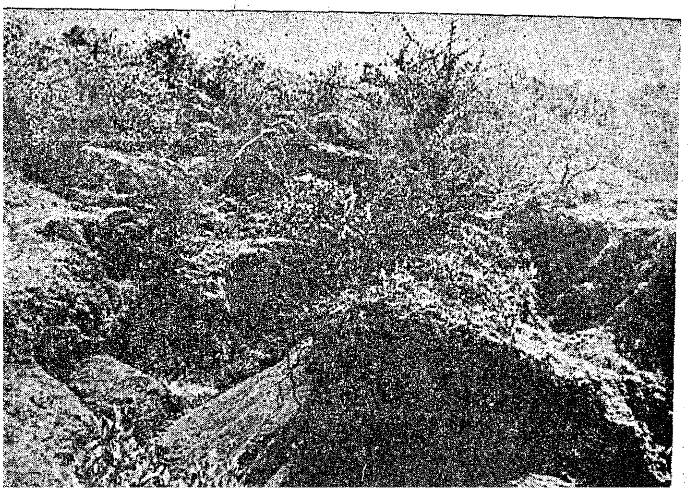
The soil along streams is mostly very deep and hence bank erosion is common due to the current being swift. Ultimately meanders are caused in the stream course. It is proposed to plant tree species up to a width of 33 feet along both banks. This will also prevent encroachment of lands straight upto the stream course. Species like Alnus nepalensis, wattle, willows will be planted along streams.

Along roads species like Acacia melonoxylon, Eucalyptus grandis and pines will be planted for stabilisation of road cuttings up to 3 rows depending on availability of land. This will also add to the aesthetic beauty of the landscape. The loose soil on the lower side will be protected by planting of grass slips. In most vulnerable localities construction of revetment will be undertaken. The safe disposal of the rain water draining from the road will be achieved by having grassed water ways or stone paved water ways and prevention of formation of gullies will be achieved by constructing a series of brushwood or rough stone check dams. Planting of trees will also be done for permanent stabilization of these water courses. Catch water drains will be dug wherever essential.

(viii) *Reclamation of swamps.*—The Collector of the Nilgiris has instructed the Tahsildars to hand over the swamps which are under the control of the Revenue Department, for planting of trees and other measures. These areas and the swamps lying in their reserved forests will be reclaimed by planting willow cuttings and cutting drainage channels. This has been started in Irupura Reserve Forest in Emarald basin.

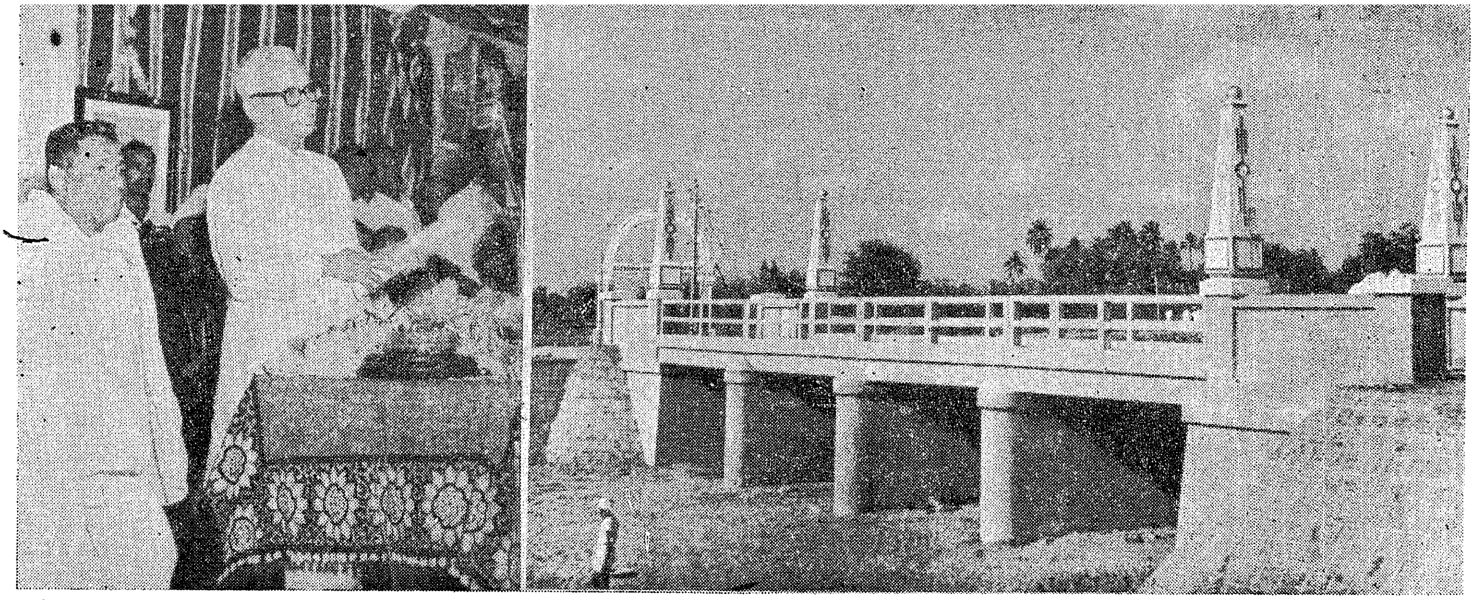
(ix) *Planting of trees in patta lands.*—The protection of a land from soil erosion is achieved by bringing the area under tree growth and this involves a change in land use pattern. With a view to induce people taking to tree planting in steep lands, it is proposed to plant these areas by this organisation and recover the usual 50 per cent of the cost from the owners. This will to a certain extent compensate the owners the loss of income until the trees mature. Contour trenches at greater intervals will also be dug to control surface run off until the trees establish.

Overgrazing and burning of village grazing grounds in uplands create deep gullies. Such areas are protected by construction of check dams, contour drains and colours to grazing.



Agricultural works

(x) *Bench terracing*—It is proposed to tackle an area of 300 acres per year. The available lands in Emerald and Kateri basins will be tackled during this year and next year. Works in the non-notified areas which have already been taken up will be completed this year.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, declared open the bridge at Tirupayayathamkudi village at Tirumarugal block in Thanjavur district on 29th March 1964. Sri S. M. A. Majid, Minister for Municipal Administration, presided.

Later it will be taken up in Sillahalla and Kundah basins by notifying these sub-catshments. Of late people are planting tea in areas less than 33·1/3 per cent in gradient and hence it may not be possible to achieve even this target. People will also be educated on crop rotation, manuring practices, maintenance and other improved agronomical practices.

(xi) *Contour trenching.*—All badly managed tea and tree plantations will be protected by digging continuous or interrupted trenches over 1,000 acres in each year. This year work will be spread over to sore spots and areas for which the owners have given their consents. when all formalities are completed all the plantations in Emerald, Avalanchi and Kateri basins will be completed by the end of next year. Later other catchments will be notified. People will be constantly advised on proper weeding, manuring and other desirable practices.

Engineering works

(xii) Under this item correction of meanders, stream bank protection by construction of rip rap, groynes, etc., construction of head water control dams, check dams, silt storage tanks, debris basins, construction of revetment walls along road sides, water ways, drop outlets, etc., have been undertaken wherever essential after detailed survey and using the emperical formulae like the Mannings formulae, for designing section of water courses, etc. The emphasis will be that the improvements achieved by constructing the Engineering structures will be stabilised by planting grass and tree species along the affected or improved portions.

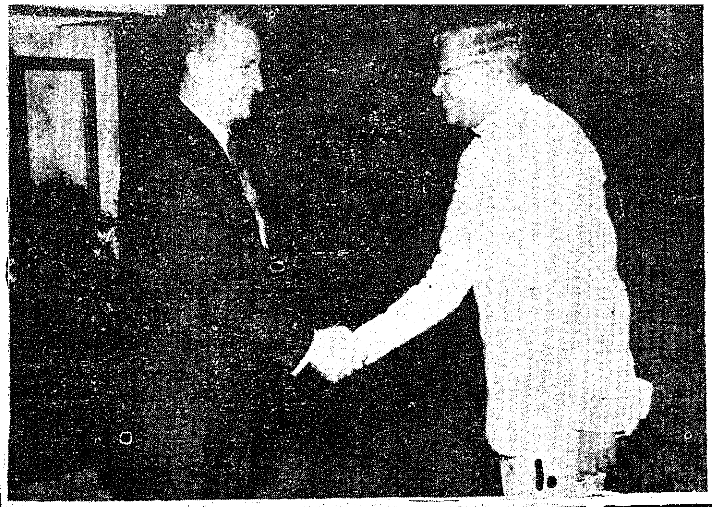
Key for success

The success in implementation of the scheme could be achieved by having effective co-operation from the people and other departments. Due to repeated failure of potato crop for the past three years and general depression in the tea, etc., markets, the people have been very apathetic towards soil conservation measures. The beginnings that have been made in this Project has convinced the people of the advantages and they are slowly coming forward to have their lands treated by this unit. It is hoped that with the powers that could be enjoyed under the Madras Land Improvement Act and guidance from the senior officers of this State, the Kundah Catchments will be an ideally managed area in the whole of India.

Late-fee posting at Post Offices on Sundays

With effect from April 5, 1964, late-fee posting facilities on Sundays will be introduced in the following 31 delivery Post Offices in the City. The public may post " Late-fee " letters in the special letter boxes provided for the purpose during the prescribed hours at these Post Offices.

Park Town, Mylapore, Triplicane, Cathedral, Vepery, Egmore, Fort St. George, Kilpauk, Perambur, Perambur Barracks, Rayapuram, Royapetta, Saidapet, St. Thomas Mount, T.Nagar, Teynampet, Tiruvottiyur, Adyar, Washermanpet, Ayanavaram, Kodambakkam, Engineering College, Vadapalani, Raja Annamalaipuram, Aminjikarai, Shenoynagar, Chetput, Guindy Industrial Estate, West Mambalam, Nungambakkam and Nandanam.

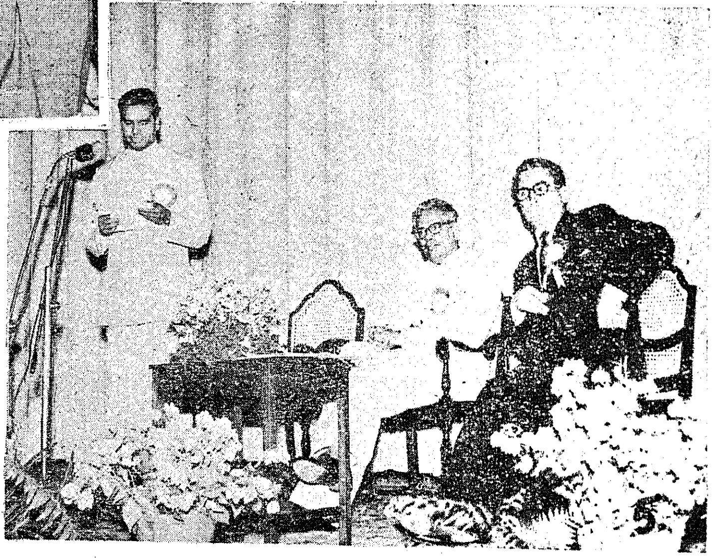


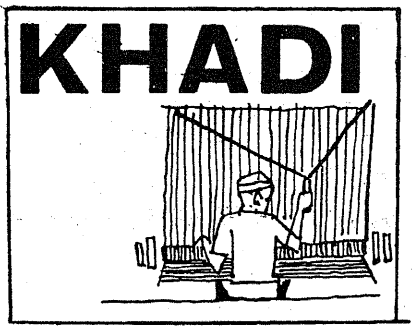
SOVIET FILM SHOW

IN THE CITY.

The festival of Soviet films was held under the cultural exchange agreement between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. The festival which was inaugurated in Delhi in tne first week of February and held successively in Hyderabad, Bombay and Calcutta concluded in the City of Madras.

This festival was inaugurated at the Odeon Theatre by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Sri G. Bhuvaraghan, Minister for Information and Publicity, presided.





Weaving Subsidy Scheme

SALIENT FEATURE OF THE NEW SCHEME

The scheme enables the spinner to get his hanks woven free.

- The non-spinners in the villages will get Khadi at a lower price.
- The urban consumers will get khadi at the same price at which they have been getting it under the rebate scheme.

The Khadi Movement will complete half a century of its existence in about seven years time. From the days of its inception the Khadi Movement has passed through several phases to its present state. On the basis of experience gained during the first 25 years of the movement, Mahatma Gandhi had concluded that the programme of khadi could begin to have a permanent effect only when carried out as part and parcel of the wider programme of village uplift or village reconstruction on a non-violent basis.

To ensure wider use of khadi by the population covered by the " Gram ekai " scheme and to discourage the growing commercial mentality among the producers of khadi a proposal was mooted a few years ago to arrange, free of charge, weaving of a particular quantity of handspun yarn of self-consumption by the spinners. The suggestion originated from Acharya Vinobaji who proposed that the State should bear the cost of weaving yarn for the production of khadi. The underlying idea was that just as in progressive states education was universal and free at state expense, in this country the Government should come forward to provide at least free weaving service for all handspun yarn.

'Rebate' system goes

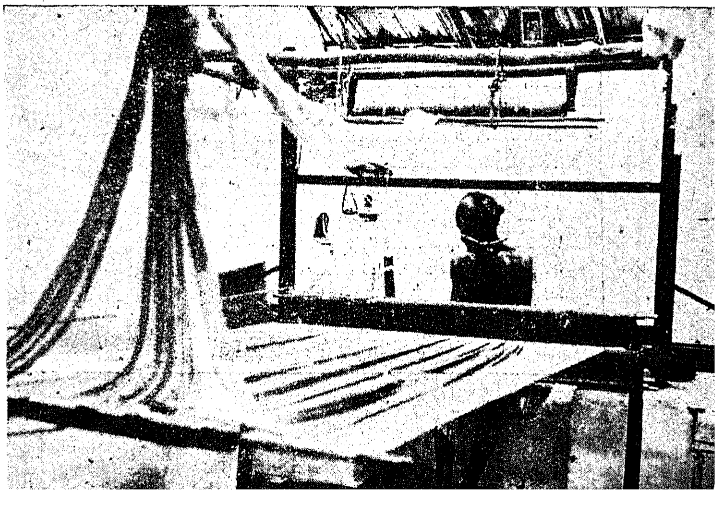
The system of providing rebate on the sale price of khadi which was introduced over ten years ago helped in increasing the volume of production of khadi and the employment provided in the khadi industry. The fact that the system of rebate was continued for well over a decade is itself an indication of the wholesome impact it has held in the development of the khadi industry and on popularising it among a growing number of people. It was, however, felt that the form of state aid had not been helpful in influencing the courses of the rural economy, and that it made a feebler appeal to the rural community in general without whose willing co-operation and collaberation the success of the khadi movement could not make further progress. Under the existing system spinning is carried on by women individually, principally, with the object of earning some income, mainly, to supplement the family's earnings from other sources. When earnings on a slightly higher scale are available elsewhere, production of yarn on the charkha goes down. What happens to the yarn after it is sold to the production centre is a matter of little concern to the spinners. The weaver too, is wholly uninterested in the disposal of the khadi woven by him. As Acharya Vinoba Bhave has said, " The system of rebate has out lived its purpose". It, has failed to generate initiative and interest much less enthusiasm, among the rural community.

New formula

It was suggested that the existing rebate on sales of khadi should be replaced by a system under which facilities would be provided for free weaving of all handspun yarn without any limitation, the cost of weaving charges to be met by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission from allocations made to it in the Third Five-Year Plan.

The question was considered in the conference of Khadi workers from all over India which was held at Nabadwip in West Bengal in February last year, when Acharya Vinoba Bhave was also present. After thorough discussion of all aspects the conference voted

Khadi weaving in the villages



TWIN MERITS

"The Free Weaving Scheme has the twin merits of making available to villagers Khadi at a very low price, thus promoting rural self-sufficiency in the matter of clothing, and also supplying Khadi to the urban consumers at more or less the same price at which it is sold to them now."

So observed Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras, in connection with the introduction of the scheme.

He said "Of the several causes which Gandhiji espoused and fought for during his lifetime, rural self-sufficiency was one, and perhaps the most important. And he could not think of a rural economy which had no place for Khadi in it". To him, Khadi symbolised something more than a mere spirit of independence. Indeed, he identified Khadi with the very soul of rural India. He believed that village self-sufficiency would remain an unattainable goal, if the villagers did not have an abiding faith in Khadi. In fact, he wanted every villager to grow his own cotton, spin it on his wheel and make Khadi for selfwear. In other words, he would not like any villager to depend upon any outside agency for his or her clothing requirements.

"But somehow, with the years this self-sufficiency aspect of Khadi has gradually given way to the marketing aspect, so that, today, we find what is produced in the rural areas is consumed in cities and towns more than in the areas of production. That is to say, Khadi is playing its beneficial role in a different capacity, viz, provision of a supplemental means of livelihood to the semi-employed rural folk, by way of spinning and weaving wages. But this is not enough. Khadi could claim to have fulfilled its mission only if it has succeeded in meeting the entire clothing requirements of millions of our villagers.

Production and sales of Khadi have vastly increased over the years. In Madras State today, sales have reached the three crore mark. This record is likely to double itself by the end of the Fourth Plan period. It is an undeniable fact that the rebate on retail sales of Khadi has had its part to play in promoting sales, especially in urban areas. In this context, a view has been expressed that withdrawal of rebate on retail sales of Khadi would produce certain psychological ill-effects and result in consumer-resistance to Khadi. While this view cannot be brushed aside we have the assurance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission itself that the Free Weaving Scheme will benefit the consumers in the urban areas also, as in the past. According to the Commission, they will get Khadi approximately at the same price as at present, the weaving subsidy to be given and the rebate on retail sales to be withdrawn being more or less equal from the point of view of percentage."

in favour of the adoption of the new formula of providing facilities for free weaving of all handspun yarn in the villages. A 22-man committee was appointed to work out the details of the implementation of the new scheme of providing weaving subsidy.

The proposal for replacing the existing rebate on sale of khadi by a system of providing facilities for free weaving of all handspun yarn was considered by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, which advises the Khadi and Village Industries Commission on matters of policy, on a number of occasions and the Board recommended the adoption of the new scheme. The Commission has since accepted in principle the proposal the substitution of a system of free weaving for the existing scheme of sales rebate on khadi.

Not a novel one

In a sense the free weaving subsidy scheme is not an entirely novel one. There is already a subsidy of 75 per cent of the weaving costs of yarnspun by hand for self-consumption. Over and above this the institutions, which arrange to get such yarn woven into cloth get a management grant of twelve naye paise per square yard of cloth woven upto a limit of 5,000 square yards. For cloth woven beyond that limit the management subsidy is three naye Paise. In some States, viz., Gujarat and Tamilnad, the State Boards or the local institutions provide an additional subsidy of twenty-five per cent of weaving costs to spinners for self-sufficiency. However, the present weaving subsidy for "Swavalamban" applies only to plain weaving and not to design weaving or drill weaving. Under the new scheme the subsidy would be available for all types of weaving.

Many advantages

First, it would ensure the supply of cloth practically without any charge to the spinners in villages who also grow cotton. To a very large number of people in the villages who otherwise find it extremely difficult to buy their cloth for want of purchasing capacity but who have the time to do work and are willing to do so, this scheme will certainly be a boon.

Secondly, it would ensure to the spinners in villages, who do not grow cotton, supply of cloth at a very nominal charge—say thirty-seven naye paise per

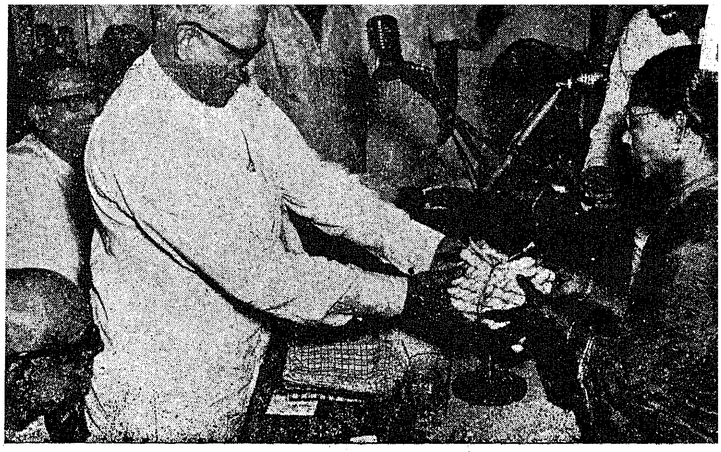
KHADI PROVIDES PART—TIME OCCUPATION TO OVER 16 LAKHS VILLAGE FOLK IN THIS COUNTRY

square yard. The significance of this can only be understood if it is considered against the background of the living conditions of the people in the rural areas. There is no doubt that more and more people in the villages would be attracted to spinning because they would get their cloth just at the cost of their labour.

Thirdly, those in the villages who do not spin would get cloth at a very low price which would be much more competitive in relation to the price of mill cloth than at present. Because most yarn spun will be woven locally into cloth which in turn is expected to be consumed locally, thus leading to a saving in transport cost. There is thus a real possibility of an expansion of the market for khadi in the rural areas under the new scheme and the dependence on the urban market for the consumption of khadi produced may conceivably be reduced in course of time.

No higher price

Fourthly, in the urban areas, consumers will get khadi at about the same price as they are paying now. There can, therefore, be no reason why khadi should not continue to be patronized by its present users. A discriminating customer like the consumer of khadi today is alert enough to appreciate the change in the system, particularly since he has to pay no higher price than is charged today. Nevertheless there is need for the education of the customer—the consumer of khadi cloth—no less than further education of those engaged in the production of khadi cloth in the rationale of the change-over that is contemplated.



The New Khadi weaving subsidy scheme was inaugurated by Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation, in Madras on 6th April 1964. Sri S. Chellapandiyan, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, distributed prizes to winners in the spinning competitions.

Rolled Gold Manufacturers to be Licenced

On a re-examination of the existing position, the Government of India has decided that manufacturers of rolled gold, gold plated or gold covered ornaments should be treated on par with manufacturers of gold ornaments.

Accordingly, they will be licensed as " dealers " and this will enable them to make use of gold obtained by the melting of ornaments or primary gold purchased from persons who had given the necessary declaration under the Gold Control Rules.

With such availability of gold for them, manufacturers of rolled gold, gold plated or gold covered ornaments will no longer be treated as industrial users and no permit will be issued to them to purchase gold sold by the Hatti Gold Mines.

Parties manufacturing such ornaments are directed to apply to the Superintendents of Central Excise concerned for a dealer's license if they are not already in possession of such a licence.

Stanley Hospital's Expansion

Better medical attention is now possible to the people of North Madras with the opening of new extensions to the buildings of the Government Stanley Hospital in Rayapuram on March 14 last.

Three new blocks opened by the Chief Minister of Madras at a special function marked the silver Jubilee Celebration of this institution.

What started as a small medical school in 1903 has now grown into a full-fledged college of 25 years' standing imparting medical knowledge to over 1,000 undergraduates and post-graduates. Named after Sir George Frederic Stanley, former Governor of Madras, this college celebrated its Silver Jubilee on March 14, 1964 which also marked the Diamond Jubilee of its parent institution—the Rayapuram Medical School.

The history of this institution is closely linked with the history of medical education in Madras State, the origin of which can be traced to the days of the East Indian Company. In 1857, Primary Medical School was started as a feeder to the Dresser's course, but it had to be abolished due to poor response. Again in 1882, an Auxiliary Medical School was established in the Native Infirmary (now the Stanley Hospital) at Rayapuram, but this was shifted to the Madras Medical College 15 years later, in 1903, however, the school was transferred to Rayapuram under a new management and a new name, viz., the Rayapuram Medical School.

Madras State Health Inspectors, Conference was inaugurated by Srimathi Jyothi Venkatachallum, Minister for Public Health, at Medical College, Madras, on 29th March 1964.

The course of studies also underwent several changes both in duration and nomenclature. After completing the course, the students were allowed to affix the letters L.M.P. (Licentiated Medical Practitioner) and were employed as Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The minimum qualification for admission to the course was a pass in the S.S.L.C. examination. The first batch of the L.M.P. diploma-holders came out of the institution in 1911.

Increase in strength

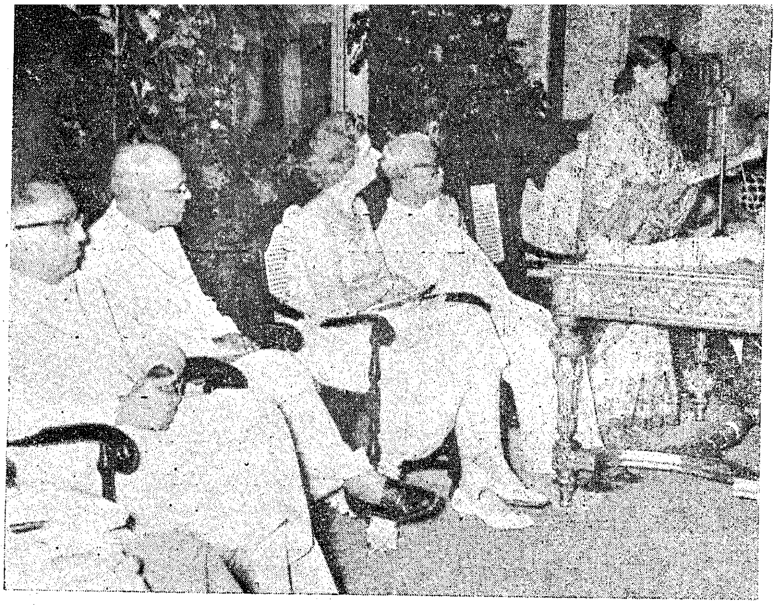
On July 2, 1938, the institution was affiliated to the University of Madras with an annual intake of 72 students in the Pre-Registration class leading to the M.B.B.S. course. Housed in the same old buildings, the college lacked suitable accommodation for conducting the Pre-Clinical course. Therefore, at the suggestion of the University Inspection Commission, students of this college were undergoing their Pre-Clinical course at the Central Institute in the Madras Medical College, along with the latter's students, till July 1950, when a Rs. 9·5 lakh-building for the Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology departments came into being and the Stanely Medical College became a full-fledged teaching intitution. From that year, the annual intake was raised from 72 to 100 and last year it went up to 150.

The year 1952 marked another milestone in the history of the College, when the Department of Anatomy was upgraded providing for post-graduate study leading

to the M.Sc., and Ph.D. degrees in that branch. The Institute of Anatomy of the college, the first Director of which was Dr. A. Ananthanarayana Aiyar, is still run on international standards and students are selected for admission from all over the country.

Clinical facilities

Consequent on the recommendation made by the General Inspection Commission of the Madras University, an addition to the college came in July 1956 in the form of the newly constructed Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar Lying-in Hospital with a bed strength of 275. In June 1963, two more medical and surgical units were added to the existing four to provide clinical facilities to the increased number of students consequent on the transfer of the students of the Kilpauk Medical College. Many a doctor and nurse from the Stanley Medical Hospital has joined the Armed Forces.



A Seminar on the role of "Volunteer in Social Work" was inaugurated on 23rd March 1964 by the Chief Minister, at Rajaji Hall, Madras. Srimathi. Jyothi Vencatachallum, Minister for Public Health, presided.

The Stanley Medical College and Hospital campus to-day extends over 27 acres, split by a busy road ıd circumscribed by a railroad. The hospital has a ›d strength of nearly thousand. The college admits 150 new students every year, to undergo both under-graduate and post-graduate courses, and learn disciplines ranging from first aid to the most complicated surgery.

Upward trend in national income.

The national income of India (at 1948–49 prices) has been computed at Rs. 13,370 crores in 1962–63 and Rs. 13,060 crores in 1961–62 as against Rs. 12,730 crores in 1960–61.

The corresponding *per capita* income has been estimated at Rs. 294·7, Rs. 294.3 and Rs. 293.2 respectively.

Releasing these figures in the eleventh issue of the annual white paper on national income, the Central Statistical Organisation pointed out that there was an upward revision of the figures over the preliminary estimates published earlier.

Agricultural output

As against a restricted increase of 2·6 per cent in the national income in 1961–62 over the previous year there was a smaller increase of 2·4 per cent in 1962–63. This was due to a fall of 2·2 per cent in agricultural output in 1962–63, the contribution to national income from agriculture in that year being less by Rs. 110 crores compared to the previous year.

This fall was, however, more than offset by a total rise of Rs. 420 crores in the contributions made by all the sectors taken together.

According to a study made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research the total contribution made by manufacturing industries to national income in 1960–61 was Rs. 1,892 crores with an employment of 180 lakh persons. The official estimate was Rs. 2,193 crores.

Maharashtra made the maximum contribution of 383 crores followed by West Bengal (Rs. 324 crores); Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 164 crores); Madras (Rs. 171 corres); Andhra (Rs. 71 crores); Mysore (Rs. 84 crores); and Kerala (Rs. 74 crores).

Output employment co-efficient

The net output per person engaged was the highest (Rs. 2,228 per person) in Delhi.

Delhi, Maharashtra and West Bengal which had a high value of output employment coefficient were comparatively much less dependent on household sector for empolyment, while Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan which had a very low co-efficient were very much dependent on household manufacturing establishments for employment.

Madras Act to Control Grain Trade
New Licence Order

The Madras Government has assumed powers to control, direct and regulate foodgrains trade from April 1, 1964.

The new foodgrains Dealers Licensing Order issued under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act of 1955, provides that no dealer can sell foodgrains save under a licence and also no sales be effected at any price higher than that fixed by the Central or the State Government at the time.

The order makes it obligatory on the part of the licensee dealer to maintain a register of daily accounts showing the stock position at the opening and close of business for the day and also submit a fortnightly return of stocks, receipts and deliveries.

The order applies to wheat, paddy, rice, millets, grams, milo and sorgum.

Every dealer who holds a licence under the Licensing Order of 1958 should within three months of the Commencement of the new Order take out a fresh licence.

Clarifications

A number of representations have been received by Government from various foodgrain dealers individually and collectively raising certain doubts regarding the operation of the Madras Foodgrains Dealers' Licensing Order, 1964, which came into effect from April 1, 1964.

The representations made by the Dealers may be briefly summarised as under:—

Whether a dealer who deals in quantities of less than 10 quintals is exempted from the purview of the order ?

It is clarified that a dealer who is engaged in the business of purchase or storage or sale of any foodgrains in quantities of less than 10 quintals or 25 quintals as the case may be is not required to take out a licence.

Whether a dealer who is not required to take out a licence is exempted from tendering security deposit.

It is clarified that the security deposit has to be paid only by a dealer who is required to take out a icence.

Definition of the several foodgrains coming under the scope of the order ?

The Tamil equivalents of the foodgrains included in the order are as follows :—

(1) Paddy, (2) Rice, (3) Wheat, (4) Jowar, (5) Bajra, (6) Maize, (7) Barley, (8) Minor Millets, (9) Ragi.

Grams—Bengal, Black, Green, Red, Milo.

Whether a retailer should apply to the licensing authority to get himself registered with a wholesaler and whether a dealer who is not required to take out a licence is exempted from getting himself registered with a wholesalers?

It is clarified that it is not the intention of Government to disturb the existing trade practices concerning the purchase of foodgrains by retailers from wholesale dealers. All that is required to be done by a retailer is to get himself registered with a wholesaler by furnishing his licence number, name and address, to the wholesaler concerned so that the wholesaler may incorporate the particulars in the register to be maintained by him in Form 'D'. In other words, a retailer is not precluded from making purchases from any wholesaler he prefers, so long as he registers himself with the wholesaler from whom he makes the purchase.

It may also be clarified that the new licensing order does not substantially deviate from the existing order except to the extent of—

(*a*) prescribing a few more foodgrains for which a licence has to be taken ;

(*b*) linking retailers with wholesalers ;

(*c*) enjoining the payment of a security deposit depending on the turn-over ;

(*d*) stipulating the display of price boards; and

(*e*) fixing a margin of profit in consultation with the trade.

In view of the strong representations made for reducing the quantum of security deposit the Government have decided to scale down the security amount as detailed below :—

Annual turnover.	*Revised security deposit prescribed.*
	RS.
Up to Rs. 25,000 or less	100
Between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000..	300
Over Rs. 50,000	1,000

The Government have also decided to restrict the scope of the licensing order to the following foodgrains :

(1) Paddy (rice in husk), (2) Rice (husked), (3) Wheat, (4) Jowar (Cholam), (5) Bajra (Cumbu), (6) Ragi.

The Government also wish to announce that with a view to facilitate a smooth transition to the new licensing order, condition 9 of the licence which prescribes a system of linking retailers with wholesalers be deleted.

Revolution in Tuberculosis Control

World-Wide Interest Aroused by Research Work in Madras

A revolution in the control of tuberculosis is at hand. There is no longer any doubt about the striking efficacy of the new drugs, even under the worst socio-economic conditions. It is now possible at relatively low cost to extend treatment to all the 15 *million sufferers throughout the world.*

These findings are based on research undertaken by the Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre in Madras, set up in 1956 *under the auspices of the Government of India, the Government of Madras, the British Medical Research Council and the World Health Organisation.*

The real breakthrough in the battle against tuberculosis came a few years ago with the discovery of anti-tuberculosis drugs with direct action against the bacillus. The most important of these are streptomycin, p-amino-salicylic acid (PAS), and isonicotinic acid hydrazide (isoniazid).

Streptomycin was dicovered in 1944 by American ientist Mr. A. Selman Waksman and his associates. Like penicillin, it is extracted from a mould (streptomyces griseus). The power of PAS to halt the growth of the tubercle bacillus was discovered by Mr. Jorgen Lehmann in 1946. Isoniazid (popularly known as INH was developed in 1951 and is well known for its exceptional efficacy and low toxicity. In addition this remarkable drug has the advantage of being cheap ; one year of domiciliary treatment with it costs about Rs. 10.

The question was how these drugs could be used to the best advantage in developing countries. By hospitalising the favoured few for whom beds were available, so that their drug intake could be fully supervised or by supplying drugs to infectious patients for treatment in their own homes or in health centres ?

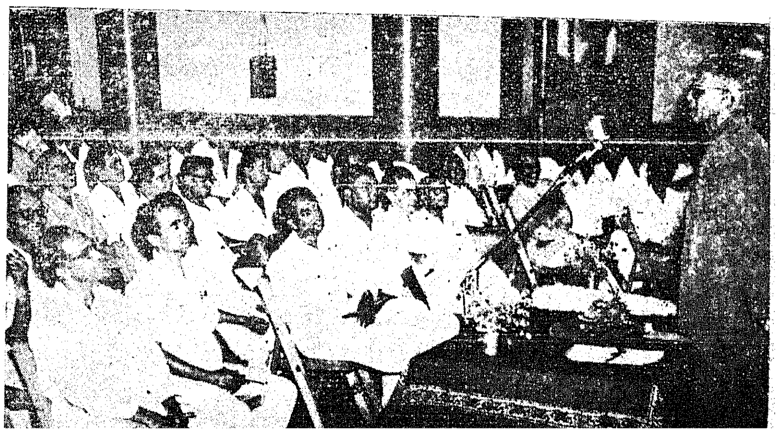
Hospital facilities may be used wherever they exist. However, it is known that the ratio between hospital beds and new cases of tuberculosis should be at least 1 : 2 if tuberculosis is to be controlled by hospital treatment alone. In India, for example, the number of active cases of tuberculosis is estimated at 2,500,000. The number of beds available is only 23,000.

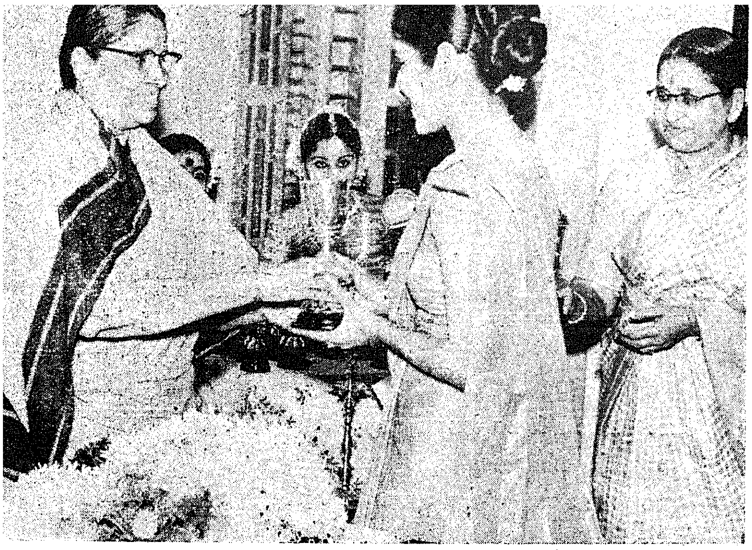
When the Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre in Madras was set up, the investigators wondered how patients, drawn from a poor section of the community, living in overcrowded conditions on a poor diet would respond when treated at home. Some were selected and given home treatment. The most important finding was that there was little to choose between the progress of either group over one year of treatment. The follow-up for two years showed that the relapse rate in the two groups of patients was similar and low. It was also shown that the incidence of tuberculosis among contacts of patients treated at home did not materially differ from the incidence of tuberculosis among contacts of patients treated in sanatoria. The reason for this was that the effectiveness of the treatment made the great majority of patients non-infectious so quickly that the risk of infection in the home was rapidly reduced to negligible proportions.

Resistance of man

One difficulty in using modern drugs in large-scale campaigns against tuberculosis is the appearance of

The Anniversary of Madras Secretariat Association was celebrated in the City on 3rd April 1964. Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Chief Secretary, addressed the gatherings.





Annual Day of the Gandhi Nagar Lady's Club was celebrated on 18th March 1964. Mrs. M. Bhaktavatsalam distributed the prizes.

tubercle bacilli that are "resistant" to their action. But, as pointed out in a recent brochure issued by the international Union against tuberculosis, "we hear a great deal about the resistance of basillus. But not enough is said about another form of resistance; that coming from ignorance, apathy and lack of interest i.e. the resistance of man." Immunisation, diagnosis and treatment offered on a community-wide scale are nothing but empty if the public is not willing to make full use of these services. There is need for active and continuing co-operation of both the individual and the community.

Human resistance to the discipline of taking potent drugs regularly for a long period means that the tubercle bacillus is subjected to only a half-hearted attack, and this gives it the time to mobilize a drug-resistant population. Once this has happened there is no reprieve the bacillus that has been "immunized through" the patient's negligence produces other bacilli just as impervious to the effect of the drugs to which it is resistant. Doctors have the greatest difficulty in dealing with these "super-bacilli, which respond only to a few costly drugs that may be dangerous and must, therefore, be administered under the close hospital supervision. It is evident that the provision of such special treatment on a large scale would place an intolerable burden on the strained economies of most developing countries.

The consequences of defaulting from treatment are extremely serious; not only does the patient get worse, but he may suceed in spreading drug-resistant bacilli to healthy individuals who' in turn, become drug-resistant.

Science counter-attacks

Perhaps the only way of dealing with resistant patient is, after all, to supervise him and make sure that he takes the medicine at home or at the health centre. If drug treatment could be given intermittentlysay once a week, instead of daily, medication could be supervised even in developing countries. The Madras Chemo therapy Centre has been investigating this possibility: twice-weekly ambulatory treatment with isoniazid and streptomycin gave the same spectacular results as daily administration of isoniazid and PAS. More than 90 per cent of advanced cases were cured. Stimulated by these unexpected and encouraging findings, the Centre has begun to study the feasibility of a once-a-week course of treatment.

Parallel with the research in the clinical side many studies, both of a methodological nature and of a more fundamental type have been carried out in the labor tories of the Centre. The Centre has had 44 r scientific papers publishedin medical journals throu the world, and the results of its research are freq referred to in international conferences and in the world medical journals.

The Centre is now one of the leading research institutions in tuberculosis in the world, and many important problems in the chemotherapy of tuberculosis are at present being investigated, particularly with a view to findings cheap, highly effective, non-toxic and readily acceptable courses of treatment well suited for application in developing countries.

So far 16,564 villages electrified

Number of villages electrified, length of lines and details of distribution transformers energised so far are as follows :—

Name of system.	Number of villages electrified.	Number of agricultural pumpsets connected.	Length of lines erected in miles.		Distribution transformers energised.	
			H.T.	L.T.	No.	Capacity in KVA.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total as on 31-3-1963	15,060	165,561	119,396	30,805	13,115	990,086
Total for the year from April 1963 to February, 1964.	1,504*	20,535	1,454	2,826	1,092	71,698
Progressive total as on 1-3-1964.	16,564	186,096	20,850	33,634	14,207	1061,784

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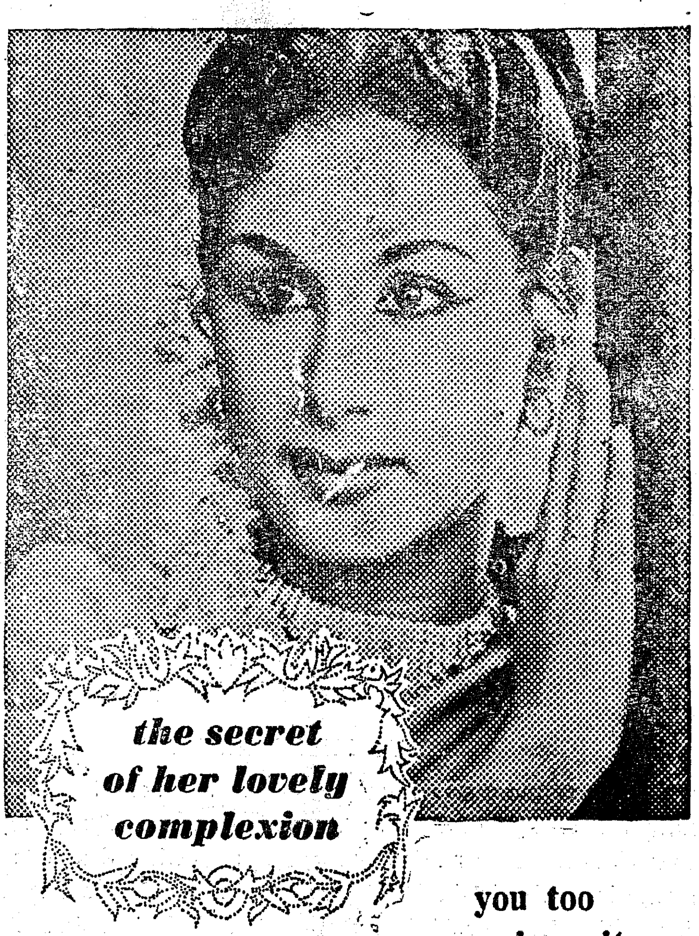

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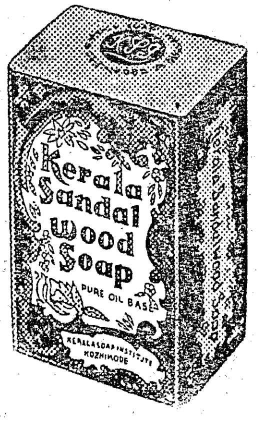

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